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RADIO PROGRAM EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND ASKED

Head of American Broadcasting Corporation Announces Plan

WOULD COMBINE BEST MUSIC OF CONTINENTS

Proposal to Be Laid Before British Director-General This Fall at New York

DENVER, Colo., June 27 (AP)—American Radio interests plan this fall to take the initiative in proposing the establishment of a transatlantic radio program exchange service, through which radio fans in both America and Europe may be able to tune in on the pick of two continents. It was announced here today by the International Advertising Association meeting, Meril Hall Aylesworth, president of National Broadcasting Company, said a plan to permit Americans to hear European radio broadcasts from London and European audiences to receive the offerings of leading American radio stations would be put before Sir John Reith, director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The proposal, he said, will be made at a conference in New York, when the head of the British broadcasting system attends the economies incident to the opening of the New National Broadcasting Company building. "Tremendous technical and engineering problems as well as difficult program arrangements face us in the difference in time between London and New York, had to be solved before any plan could be formulated," Mr. Aylesworth said. "We feel that we have now made sufficient progress to propose a definite plan. No freer forum of exchange exists than radio broadcasting, Mr. Aylesworth said.

"Broadcasting," he continued, "has made effective the phrase 'Free as the air.' The only danger to freedom is unbridled license. Public interest, in my opinion, is the only compass necessary to direct the proper course. It is useless to worry about the freedom of speech from a station that has no intention of being a station."

He cited radio as an unimportant factor in ultimately bringing music into the classroom.

Communication by Radio to Philippines Opened
NEW YORK (AP)—Direct radio service between the United States and the Philippines Islands was inaugurated tonight when Gen. J. G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, filed radiograms in New York addressed to Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, and to Col. C. H. Nance, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

The messages were carried by wire from New York to San Francisco, and then flashed over the direct radio circuit to Manila, reaching the Philippine capital a few minutes later after traversing a route almost half way around the globe.

The transmitter at Manila is of the vacuum-tube, continuous-wave type, radiating about 40 kilowatts from the antenna. The receiving station is located some distance from the transmitter so that messages may be transmitted at the same time from San Francisco at the same time. Recent advances in the method of short-wave transmission make communication with the Philippine Islands possible, the radio corporation announced.

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Marionette Playhouse Supersedes Saloon

Special from Monitor Bureau Chicago, June 27

MARIONETTES, those tiny puppet players that walk, talk, sing and dance, have moved into a studio made out of a former beer garden at Relic House, opposite Lincoln Park here. "Alice in Wonderland," and other plays are enacted here by these doll-like players and from near and far children and grown-ups, too, flock to watch their performances, where once liquor was sold.

Relic House is an historic structure, for it was made of all sorts of curious odds and ends saved from the great Chicago fire of 1871. The place was padlocked some time ago for violation of Federal Prohibition Law and recently a circulating library and book shop was established there.

FARMER MARKET NEGLECTED, SAYS AD-MEN SPEAKER

Why Seek Foreign Field, He Asks, When Ample Business Is at Door

DENVER, Colo., June 27 (Special)—The American farmer with a normal purchasing power of nearly \$10,000,000 annually, is being almost wholly overlooked by seekers after markets for American goods and services, while other branches of the domestic market have been "fairly saturated," according to a declaration by Samuel R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska. He was on the program at the opening business session of the twenty-third annual convention of the International Advertising Association, formerly known as the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

The central theme of the convention is, "How Advertising May Aid in the Development and Improvement of Industry." Around this theme the discussions and resolutions will center. Former Governor McKelvie, who is also publisher of the Nebraska Farmer, asserted that the time is not ripe for intense development of overseas markets, and will not be until the "market at our door" has been more thoroughly developed.

"Until we have fairly exhausted the resources of the home market, it is not impractical to exert unusual influence among the people who do not have our standard of living—who will not and cannot have it for generations to come—and are not susceptible of ready education on account of varying customs and differing tongues," he asked.

"There is a class at home of which it is not true. I refer to the farm, with its population of over 30,000,000 American buyers. Indicative of the possibilities and scope of this market, I cite the following facts furnished me by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The agricultural industry exercises normally a purchasing power of nearly \$10,000,000,000 annually for goods and services produced by others; it purchases about \$6,000,000,000 worth of manufactured products annually; it supplies materials for nearly \$10,000,000,000 annually for use by other half of our industrial workers; it pays directly at least \$2,500,000,000 of the wages of urban employees; it supplies about an eighth of the total tonnage of freight carried by our railroad systems; its products constitute nearly half of the value of our exports.

"This market has not been exhausted and in many cases not even intelligently approached." The speaker added that, according to figures compiled by a competent advertising authority, in 1924 \$850,000,000 were spent in advertising to reach city dwellers and only \$30,000,000 to reach the farmer.

Emily Newell Blair, widely known lecturer and magazine writer from Washington, speaking on "Women Who Buy," paid high tribute to the part America's magazines have had in raising the material, cultural and artistic standards of the American people, aided substantially by the advertiser.

Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

What Is the Newer Role of Alcohol?

The nineteenth article by Professor Feldman will answer this question

in

The Christian Science Monitor

TOMORROW

Transcontinental Air Service Seen in Government Transfer

Fields and Equipment on Chicago-San Francisco and Chicago-New York Air Mail Routes Go to Civil Operators—Passenger Schedule About Aug. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU WASHINGTON, June 27—The transfer of air mail field equipment and buildings on seven regular landings along the transcontinental air mail route to the municipalities where the fields are located, is announced by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, with the approval of President Coolidge and in agreement with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The action is taken in accordance with the act of the last Congress providing for disposition of government air mail property upon the relinquishment of that service to private initiative.

The cities of Cleveland, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Iowa City, Ia.; North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Elko, Nev., will receive the property and field equipment located within them.

Ends Government Operation
The western section of this route from Chicago to San Francisco will pass into the hands of the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle on July 1 and the eastern section, New York to Chicago, to the National Air Transport Inc., on Aug. 1. This will end the Government's operation of the air-mail service except by contract with commercial flying companies.

Under this system a network of air-mail routes is now operating daily and is gradually expanding.

Transfer of the Chicago-San Francisco and Chicago-New York routes to the two commercial groups is the first step in the organization of a transcontinental mail and passenger service linking New York and San Francisco by a 30-hour schedule. It is expected that operation of such a service through co-ordination of the Boeing and National Transport lines, with Chicago as transfer point, will begin soon after Aug. 1.

Showing the growth of aviation a preliminary list of 1000 important landing fields owned by cities, commercial companies, individuals and government services which now dot the United States, has just been published by the Department of Commerce.

Chicago, it is revealed, with 15 landing fields—seven municipally owned—makes a bid for leadership as a center of United States aerial transportation.

City-Owned Airports
New York, curiously enough, has no municipally owned field, though several fields lie close to it. The Nation as a whole is believed to have at least 4000 fields, but many of these are inadequately equipped. Besides Chicago, municipal airports are maintained by Boston, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Peoria and Reno. Municipal airports are proposed for the cities of Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City, Bridgeport, Danbury, Conn.

CHILE NOTIFIES NEWSPAPER MEN TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY
SANTIAGO, Chile, June 27 (AP)—The Chilean Government, it is reliably reported, has notified various members of Congress and newspapermen to leave the country on the ground of radical tendencies.

The above dispatch is the first recent intimation that President Ibanez has renewed his campaign against the radicals in Chile. With his return to power last November, when he forced the Government out, he began a vigorous campaign against the Communists, declaring that a new and stronger government was necessary to combat the spread of Bolshevism.

BUENOS AIRES, June 27 (AP)—A dispatch to La Nación from Santiago, Chile, says: "The country is quiet and indifferent to the delicate situation. President Ibanez maintains control."

Members of the Texas Good-Will Party
Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, Standing in the Center in the Light Suit, is Surrounded by Some of the Members of the Party of Texans on Their Good-Will Mission to Boston. Mr. Moody Defeated Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for the Governorship at the Last Election.

Not One "Ten Gallon" Hat in the Crowd

Members of the Texas Good-Will Party

Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, Standing in the Center in the Light Suit, is Surrounded by Some of the Members of the Party of Texans on Their Good-Will Mission to Boston. Mr. Moody Defeated Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for the Governorship at the Last Election.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STAYS IN DRY COLUMN

Conservative Party Is Swept Out of Power on Prohibition Issue

be a larger cruiser strength. Competent observers say that they would not be surprised if a suggestion was forthcoming from the British and American project, in such case, these observers say, the American delegation would have to decide whether it really was advisable to sign a pact which, although fixing a maximum, would set that limit at such a large figure as to mean nothing but competition in the building of the Japanese project. Many objections to the Japanese project have been eliminated, however, so far as the Americans are concerned, by amplifications which came from the Japanese, showing that the Nippon Kingdom desired a naval strength only 70 per cent of that of the United States, with a tendency toward abandonment of the desire to construct an unlimited number of small submarines.

The British, however, continue steadfast in their proposals, and are seeking persistently to prove that their plan would mean a decided step in the direction of naval armaments reduction. One of the English representatives told the newspaper correspondents who are being taken into the confidence of all the delegates in an unprecedented manner that if Mr. Gibson agreed to reconsider certain of the decisions taken at the Washington naval conference of 1922 and reduce the size of cruisers, "he would prove himself one of the biggest and most courageous men in American naval life."

Role of the Press
Mr. Gibson's reported reaction to this as well as to similar suggestions was that he had been surprised that if he accepted the British proposals he might as well decide now to abandon all thoughts of revisiting his native shores and fix his residence abroad permanently.

Never has there been an international conference affecting vital national interests where the press has played such a weighty role, or where there has been such frank recognition of the power of the press. During the past week all three delegations, British, American and Japanese, have been practically fighting their naval battle in the public prints. The British inaugurated the plan of holding daily press conferences, the Americans and Japanese quickly fell into line, all realizing that in the long run only those concessions can be permitted which have the support of public opinion in the home lands.

Public Opinion Awake
Admiral Saito has his Japanese press to think of and would like to go home with something "in his kimono sleeve." A considerable part of the British public is declared to be hostile to big naval expenditures, and will expect the First Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman, to bring back a definite limitation program. The American delegates are bearing in mind the importance of American public opinion as voiced by the newspapers.

One of the main causes of the continuing difference between the British and Americans is that the former have refrained from coming out squarely and saying: "We will accord American parity in every type of warship." Also instead of talking about definite total tonnage in the various categories as a possible basis of agreement, the British have focused all their guns on the target of reduction in the size of individual warships, which the Americans are convinced will further push their naval strength to the vanishing point.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN
BURLINGTON, Vt., June 27 (Special).—The nineteenth session of the University of Vermont Summer School will open on Tuesday, July 5, and will close on Friday, Aug. 12. This session promises to be the largest of any thus far held at the university. Students have already enrolled from 14 states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico.

DIRECT PRIMARY DEFENSE VOICED BY R. L. OWEN

Substitution of Convention Termed Backward Step—Depicts Model Law

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 27.—To substitute the convention for the primary system would be a step backward, Robert L. Owen, president of the National Popular Government League, and formerly Senator from Oklahoma, says replying to Vice-President Dawes and others who are opposing the direct primary because of its alleged defects.

"Our experience with the direct primary has been relatively short," Mr. Owen points out, "and the major part of the experience has been under the excitement and disturbance of the World War and its aftermath which drew men's attention from domestic affairs."

Convention Found Inadequate
"The judgment of the people upon the convention method was rendered after three generations of experience. They found the system had been corrupted by intrigue and drawn out by buying votes, trading votes, promising office and other secret and devious methods, an organized and unscrupulous few could easily and cheaply circumvent the unorganized and frequently uneducated delegates with the result that the public was cheated out of its right to select representatives to serve the common welfare."

"A direct primary law must not only be clearly and adequately drawn, but the process must be protected and supplemented by other legislation."

Among the safeguards and adjuncts which Mr. Owen thinks necessary for the successful working of the primary system are:

Publicity a Vital Need
(1) An adequate publicity system by which voters may have at least relatively accurate information upon the qualifications of candidates and the pros and cons of issues at stake.
(2) A stringent and properly drawn corrupt practices act providing that no candidate who is the beneficiary of serious corruption shall be seated and for penitentiary sentences for gross violation by political managers and large contributors of the law.
(3) The short ballot.

Mr. Owen insists that Vice-President Dawes's objection to the direct primary, that candidates of small financial means are excluded and that an enormous amount of money must be spent, vanishes with an adequate publicity system. His objection that the primary promotes a multiplicity of candidates would be largely obviated by the short ballot, Mr. Owen holds.

Y. W. C. A. TO DINE ITS DELEGATES

Silver Bay Club to Act as Host at Boston Headquarters

Delegates to the Y. W. C. A. conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, due July 12-22, are to be entertained tonight at dinner at Boston Y. W. C. A., 37 1/2 Beacon Street. The Silver Bay Club host and the committee includes Miss Dorothy Wright, Miss Juliette Martin and Miss Olga Postnik.

The program will include greetings by Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, Boston, executive secretary of the

Y. W. C. A., songs by Miss Juliette Martin, accompanied by Miss Ruth Creed and a ceremony wherein a candle in a peweee stick was lit upon this occasion, will be passed from the 1926 Silver Bay Club delegate to the conference to the delegate to represent the club at the conference this year.

RADIO ARBITERS ON FIELD WORK

Commission Members Try Out Workings of New Wave Allocations

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 27.—Members of the Federal Radio Commission, to get the viewpoint of the listener-in on the new allocations, have gone out into their respective districts to study the broadcast situation.

O. H. Caldwell, commissioner from the New England area, is now in New York, where it is expected he will decide whether or not the recent allocations are working properly in that zone. Commissioner Bellows is in his home in Minneapolis, where he will study the Mid-West situation, while Judge Sykes has gone to Jackson, Miss., to take under consideration the workings of the new allocations in the Southern area.

"If any of the commissioners during their 'field work' decide that any station will serve the public better on another frequency than that which it has the Radio Commission will make the changes necessary, it was said at the commission's headquarters."

In replying to an association which applied for a wavelength, the commission stated that there are now more than 300 applications on the waiting list for assignments of wavelengths and permits to construct radio-casting plants, and that there is small hope for the assignment of a wave channel in the near future.

TOWN OFFICIAL DROPS FIVE OF 11 POSITIONS

UPTON, Mass., June 27 (AP).—Benjamin C. Crocker has resigned five town offices in order to give him more time to fill with efficiency the other six civic positions he occupies. He gives up the duties of caretaker of the town hall, public library, fire department headquarters and of fire warden.

He will continue as chief of police, chief of firemen, sealer of weights and measures, and caretaker of three schools. The vacancies will be filled at a meeting of the selectmen on July 5.

Tonight at the Pops
OPERATIC PROGRAM
"The Marriage of Figaro," Overture, Mozart
Ballet Suite, Gluck-Chevalier
"William Tell," Overture, Rossini
"The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," Excerpt from Act III, Wagner
"Khorvanchina," Prelude, Moussorgsky
"The Love for Three Oranges," March, Prokofiev
"Salome," Dances, Strauss
"Carmen," Prelude, Bizet
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Intermezzo, Mascagni
"Stellian Vespers," Overture, Verdi

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348 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
A Clearance Sale of All
Spring Coats
At 1/2 Price
Former Prices Range from \$25 to \$150.00

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Industrial Management Leader Seeks Ways to Reduce Waste

Senator Mauro of International Committee Is Impressed With American Methods of High Wages to Stimulate Both Production and Purchasing

"The discovery and practice of the best means for eliminating wastes of time and labor and material, which run into billions of dollars a year, is one of the main industrial problems to be studied during my American tour," Senator Francesco Mauro, of Milan, Italy, president of the International Committee of Scientific Management, who is visiting Boston to study local business methods, said in an interview today.

"I am impressed with the fact that the American employer is inclined toward higher wages as a promoter of production, and a stimulant of national consumption, especially through the creation of a market," he said.

Senator Mauro is visiting the United States to secure effective collaboration with the American viewpoint on important economic problems. He is visiting the International Institute of Scientific Management at Geneva. This enterprise owes its initiative to E. A. Filene of Boston, and the committee of the Twentieth Century fund which he has founded, resulting in a signed agreement between Henry S. Dennison of Boston, representing the fund, Senator Mauro, of the International Committee of Scientific Management, and Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, for a program of combined action in studying organization, production, and distribution, the betterment of shop practices, the elimination of waste, and the simplification of manufacture.

The International Management Institute includes on its board, besides Mr. Dennison and Mr. Filene, M. Jouhaux, French Labor leader, and a group of European business men and engineers. Paul Devinat of France is director and Percy S. Brown of New Jersey is assistant director.

Advocating simplification in manufacturing industries, Senator Mauro referred to the United States Department of Commerce and its campaign against waste which, according to recently published figures, asserts that practically one-half of the material, labor, energy and human effort expended in the industry of the country is lost, wasted or spent without tangible return.

"Waste elimination methods being put into effect, new labor saving machinery, and various profit-sharing plans, should make possible a better general standard of living for the worker, and bring about greater cooperation between the manufacturer and his employees," he said. "In order to expert management that gives steady, uninterrupted production, increasing the responsibility of labor through the employment of more mentally efficient workers results in a stimulation of interest and the development of motive for service, which is economic progress."

"America is naturally far ahead of Europe in the solution of industrial problems. In Europe there are political, economic and technical problems to be studied and solved that are unknown in the United States, in the form of tariffs, commercial treaties, census of production, overpopulation and migration, and a sceptical attitude."

"Economic reconstruction takes long and careful preparation and consideration. The repair and readjustment of production to demand gradually unfolds through individual application and co-operation of manufacturer, merchant and worker. That is why I am here to study the

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has been established in Syracuse for over thirty years and has made its success by offering the best of goods at the lowest possible prices and courteous service.

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Milk—Cream—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese—Butter

that the Royalists have adherents in posts of vantage. So have the Communists for they published a ministerial letter a few days ago before it was sent. Indeed it is curious to note how extremes meet, how the Royalists and the Communists have a certain friendliness toward each other. The telephone call which released M. Daudet also released M. Semard, secretary of the Communist party.

Royalist Explanation
The Royalists explain this by saying that they thought it would be convincing to represent the authorities as balancing one prisoner against another.

That is precisely the policy which the Government adopted in arresting the Royalists in order to be able to arrest the communists and then, probably issue a general pardon. In any case there is a most unpleasant tangle of alleged plots and prosecutions which threaten a fiasco. Marcel Cachin, M. Doriot and other Communists are still at liberty, while M. Daudet and M. Deleat, his companion, are undiscoverable.

It is agreed that responsible ministers and officials are placed in a ridiculous position, but the chief moral drawn is the absence of cohesion and vigilance in the public services and the diminution of the old respect for authority. The incident will serve a useful purpose if it causes a serious overhauling of public institutions and revisions of governmental methods.

QUINCY YARD TO BUILD COAST GUARD CUTTERS

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—Contracts for construction of five first-class cutters have been awarded by the Coast Guard to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at a total cost of \$3,172,500.

Requests were sent to 15 companies on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Great Lakes, but only two bids were submitted. The cutters will be built at Quincy, Mass. three of them to be completed in the fall of 1928 and the other two the following spring.

UNIVERSITY TO BUILD
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondence).—The University of Tennessee building program will be undertaken over a period of five years at an expenditure of \$500,000 annually. The expenditure was authorized by the Legislature. Three new buildings are to be erected for the new junior agricultural college being established at Martin, Tenn. A new natural science and new chemistry building will be constructed in Knoxville.

Soviet Economy: "Coolidge economy" is finding an echo in Russia where it is expected that more than \$100,000 will be saved in the match industry by logging off a fraction of an inch from each match.

Number of Stars: Astronomical estimates perhaps have not ceased. The latest one is that there are now 30,000,000,000 stars.

PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS FIRST LANDING
100-mile roundtrip daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round trip 95c. Day Way \$1.75
Leaved Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10. D. S. Time, Stations, etc., on board. Over 6000. 6888.
Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Mondays, 9 P. M.

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 10:36 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:15 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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100-mile roundtrip daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train
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PILGRIMS FIRST LANDING
100-mile roundtrip daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round trip 95c. Day Way \$1.75
Leaved Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10. D. S. Time, Stations, etc., on board. Over 6000. 6888.
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British Greet Duke and Duchess on Return From Australasia

Prominence Given to Fact That Throne Is Now Principal Functioning Emblem of Commonwealth Entity—Important Ceremonies Planned

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, June 27.—The Duke and Duchess of York returned home today after one of those extended tours which have become—now that the last vestiges of the George III system of official central control have disappeared—chief means of keeping the far separated units of the British Empire together. The tour began Jan. 8 and has thus lasted nearly six months. It has been primarily in Australia and New Zealand, where receptions were held in all the chief centers.

An opportunity during the voyage has also been taken for landings in Jamaica and various British stations in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Nothing has been left undone to emphasize the journey's national meaning.

The British Government told off one of its biggest and most modern naval cruisers, the Renown, to convey the royal party. The Australian and New Zealand representative assemblies, federated and state, co-operated cordially in providing everything the imagination could devise.

Weather Predictions
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to west winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 62
Atlantic City 66
Boston 68
Buffalo 58
Calgary 42
Chicago 66
Cincinnati 6

PRIZES AWARDED WOMAN FOR HER EDUCATION WORK

Harmon Medal and \$1000 to
Miss E. Richardson—Prof.
Ripley Wins \$500

NEW YORK—Miss Ethel Richardson, Los Angeles, assistant superintendent of state public instruction in California, has been awarded \$1000 and a gold medal offered by the Harmon Foundation of New York, through The Survey magazine, to the individual who has been responsible during the year 1926, for the creation, introduction, or development of a distinctive contribution to the social, civic or industrial welfare of the United States.

The announcement points out that California is carrying forward the largest project in adult education on this side of the Atlantic, with about 50,000 grown-up students enrolled. Miss Richardson won the award as the person chiefly responsible for the success of the undertaking, which, the announcement says, has turned "Americanization" from a word to a reality.

William Z. Ripley, professor of economics at Harvard University, won the Harmon-Survey award of \$500 and medal offered to "the author of the article, appearing in 1926 in any American periodical or newspaper which makes the most distinctive contribution of the year to social or industrial welfare in the United States."

The award to Professor Ripley was made on his article, "From Main Street to Wall Street," published in the Atlantic Monthly of January, 1926. In this article he discusses the separating of management from ownership in industrial and public utility corporations, through the

forming of holding companies and issuing to insiders of shares of common stock which carry the entire control.

Within a week after the publication of the article, it had been taken up by newspapers in every part of the country. Within a month the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange had taken steps to remedy the situation and the President had summoned Professor Ripley to the White House for a conference.

SMITH CHOICE HELD UNLIKELY

Senator Heflin Says Governor's Wet Record Bars Nomination

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27 (Special)—Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York will not be as formidable a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination next year as he was in 1924, declared Thomas Heflin, Senator from Alabama, here. The record of the New York Governor on the prohibition question will be the bar to his nomination, in the opinion of the Alabama Senator.

"The whiskey question with the Democrats is a big one," said Senator Heflin in an interview. "Governor Smith's record on that question is a red flag in the face of a bull. In my opinion he will not be as strong as before."

Belief that both the leading parties will take a stand for law enforcement and that prohibition will not be an issue in the national campaign next year was expressed by the Senator. No wet could be nominated by the Democratic Party, he said.

It was his opinion 85 of the 96 members of the Senate would vote dry "tomorrow" and that a similar stand would be taken by 350 of the 435 members of the National House.

Trade Airplanes Leave Detroit on 4000-Mile Reliability Cruise

Fleet of 22 Ships Start on First Leg of Tour of East, Midwest and Southwest—Buffalo First Stop—20 Cities on List—Trip Ends July 12

DETROIT, Mich., June 27 (Special)—New contributions to the reliability of commercial aircraft are looked for in the third annual National Air Tour which got under way here today when 22 trim commercial airplanes took the air from Ford Airport at one minute intervals on the first lap of a 4000-mile cruise through the east, mid-west and south west. Buffalo, N. Y., was the objective of the first of the flights and schedule calls for visiting more than a score other cities before the tour ends here July 12.

Of the airplanes taking off only 14 were in the run for honors, the rest being escort ships. At a conference the number of craft entered by each manufacturer was limited and the original entry of 40 was cut down considerably, the tour officials decided it unwieldy.

The tour is figured on elapsed time in the air with the weight carried and the size of the motor figuring in the rating. All of the ships in the contest are single-motored.

Brakes, Newest Development
The most important of the new developments on the craft seems to be brakes. Eight of the racers are equipped with Sauerzede brakes and four others are using brakes of their own construction. The brake helps the airplane to come to a quick stop after coming to the ground. A ship is usually going about 40 miles an hour when it hits the ground.

In making "stick and unstuck" test of the reliability of the craft to lift from the ground and to stop as soon after touching it was found that brakes allow the ships to stop within 50 feet and in as little as eight seconds, in some instances. The brakes help, too, in the take-off, the timings showed. Where, generally, it was necessary to start with a cold motor, the ship may now be taxied to the starting line and the mere release of the brakes starts it quickly.

The three-motor Ford all-metal airplane, which is acting as official escort, is equipped with hydraulic brakes which in tests stopped it in distances nearly as short as that in which an automobile could, going at equal speed. The Ford ship carried Wright "Whirlwinds" on each side and a Pratt-Whitney "wasp" on its nose.

Believes Time Will Be Better
Capt. Ray Collins, referee of this tour as well as the two previous ones, said he believed the time made on this trip would be far better than any previous tour time, though reliability rather than speed is the purpose of the annual tour.

"From ships entered in the tour," he said, "I would conclude that the trend of airplane motor development is tending toward the air-cooled radial type rather than the water-cooled in-line motor. For instance, only one OX-5 motor is being used on this trip, against seven on the trip last year and 14 two

years ago. And 22 of the ships which sailed this morning are equipped with Wright Whirlwind motors."

The ship drawing the most attention on its take-off was a Ryan which Col. Lindbergh made his New York to Paris flight. The small craft, piloted by Frank Hawks, is given a good chance of winning a leg on the Edsel Ford cup, as well as the chief money prize.

Entries and Itinerary
Walter Beach of Wichita, Kan., who has won two legs on the cup, did not enter to try for the ownership of the trophy, being too busy with his machine, the "Travel-air."

Another favored to take honors is the Buhl Air Sedan, being piloted by Louis Mieser of Detroit. The craft has a special Wright motor and is a new body job, having a cabin seating four people, though still of the small airplane type.

The largest machine in the race is the Hamilton metal ship, R. G. Page will fly it with its new brakes, for the first time. An Eaglerock, carrying the old type Curtiss OX-5 motor, so important during the war, has been entered by the Oklahoma City (Oklahoma) Oklahoman, a daily newspaper, with Paul Braniff, pilot.

The corrected itinerary of the trip is: Buffalo, June 27; Geneva and Schenectady, N. Y., June 28; Philadelphia, June 29; New York, June 30; Philadelphia and Baltimore, July 1; Pittsburgh, July 2; Cleveland, July 3; Kalamazoo and Dayton, July 4; Columbus and Cincinnati, July 5; Louisville, July 6; Memphis, July 7; Pine Bluff and Dallas, July 8; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, July 9; Wichita and Omaha, July 10; Moline, Ill., and Hammond, Ind., July 11, and Grand Rapids and Detroit, July 12.

BUYS MARINE RELIC
NEW YORK (AP)—The Fenian Ram, a submarine built by Irish patriots in 1879 to destroy the British fleet, has been bought by Harry Cunningham, editor of an Irish Republican newspaper, the Gaelic American, from William Myles, dealer in old boats. Known as the world's first submarine, it was last exhibited in 1916 to aid the sale of Irish Republican bonds.

The Alabern Shop
Hosiery and Gloves
Full line of standard makes. Reasonable prices.
319 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK'S QUALITY FURNITURE STORE
WILD'S LINOLEUM—PEERLESS REFRIGERATORS—McDONOUGH KITCHEN CABINETS
Duke and Tazewell Sts., Norfolk, Va.

STOP Here for Good Food
(Adjoining Town Hall East)
BOHEMIAN COFFEE SHOPPE
111 W. 43rd St., New York, 35 W. 57th St.

OBREGON JOINS PRESIDENTIAL RACE IN MEXICO

Former President Shows Intention to Uphold Calles Policies

MEXICO CITY, June 27 (AP)—General Alvaro Obregon, former President of the Republic, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for another term. In a public statement he makes known his position on all questions affecting the Republic, both internally and externally, particularly the religious question, relations with the United States and investment of American capital in Mexico.

His words are generally construed as meaning that he will not alter the fundamental position of President Calles on the religious and oil and land laws and that as a whole his administration will mean a continuation of all the important policies of General Calles, whom he hopes to succeed in 1928.

To Aid "Honest" Investment
General Obregon refers to both "Rome and Wall Street" as being headquarters of the enemies of the Mexican Government. He makes a distinction between what he terms "honest" American capital and that of "Wall Street" which, he asserts, "seeks to promote crises and conflicts in and with Mexico."

He promises to facilitate investments by all "honest" American capital willing to co-operate with Mexico in the development of the country, but cautions that he will prevent investments by "imperialistic Wall Street capital."

The former President promises to uphold Mexico's sovereignty and her right to enact her own legislation with no limitation except that of international law.

Demands Respect for Laws
Asserting that reactionary elements have attempted unsuccessfully to cause a split between him and President Calles, he demands that ministers show absolute respect for the regulations of the Constitution. At the same time he declares for complete liberty of all cults, without any sectarian influence.

Announcement of General Obregon's candidacy came after months of political agitation. Aaron Saenz, who resigned as President Calles's foreign secretary to become General Obregon's campaign manager, gave out a statement signed by General Obregon saying that in response to the expressed desires of great numbers of Mexicans the former President felt it his duty to yield to their wishes.

The announcement caused much political speculation, notwithstanding it was widely believed that General Obregon would run. This makes three avowed aspirants to succeed President Calles—General Obregon, Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, representing the "Anti-Re-electionist" Party, and Gen. Francisco Serrano, formerly Secretary of War.

ATTEMPT TO SELL ADELPHI SITE FAILS
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, June 27.—The attempt to sell the famous Adelphi site has temporarily failed. The property, including the homes of Sir James M. Barrie, George Bernard Shaw, also the "Little Theater," the London office of The Christian Science Monitor, and other fine examples of the Adam brothers' eighteenth century architecture, was auctioned in three lots here, but failed to find bidders.

BROX, NEW YORK
Every Day Is Bargain Day at Fisher's
Popular Priced Shoes for the entire family.

FISHER'S SHOE STORE
2968-13rd Ave. Near 153 St.

Our Motto: Quick Sales, Small Profits

Interest Begins Every Month
4½%
COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
January—April
July and October
ASSETS OVER \$32,000,000.00
Deposits made here on or before Tuesday, July 5th, will draw interest from July 1st
MAIL THIS SLIP TODAY

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your illustrated Banking-by-Mail booklet, "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

RED PARTY MAY EXPULSION AND ZINOVIEFF

Charged With Making Treasonable Speeches and Violating Party Discipline

FLYING FAMILY COMING IN TOUR

Boston to Greet Reliability Airplanes Wednesday Afternoon

When the flyers in the National Air Tour reliability contest arrive in Boston Wednesday noon a family of four will embark from one of the planes, marking the first time that an entire family has entered the National Air Tour contest, according to Bernard Wiegman, secretary of the local committee of the National Air Tour. Edward P. Schlee, president of the Walco Air Service of Detroit with Mrs. Schlee and their son and daughter, are making the trip in their new Stinson monoplane. There are three other persons aboard the plane in addition to the Schlee family.

Another feature of this year's tour is the evidence of wider interest taken by women in aviation. In addition to Mrs. Schlee, Mrs. Frank M. Hawks of Dallas, Texas, is also making the rounds in the National Air Tour, according to Mr. Wiegman. Mrs. Hawks accompanies her husband, and together they have flown 7000 miles since April. At the beginning of the season the couple flew to Washington, D. C., in their Ryan brouhama, a duplicate of the machine flown to Paris by Colonel Lindbergh. After attending the National Airplane Exhibit they flew on several trips up and down the Atlantic seaboard, a total of more than 3000 miles. Mr. and Mrs. Hawks' plane is sponsored in the tour by the Detroit Association of Credit Men.

The National Air Tour is due at Boston shortly after noon Wednesday. Many types of aircraft are represented in competition and several prizes are offered to the contestants, including the Edsel B. Ford reliability trophy.

GUILFORD TO HAVE EXHIBITION OF ART
GUILFORD, Conn., June 27 (Special)—Nationally known artists and sculptors including Emil Carlsen, Franklin De Haven, Ullrich Ellershusen, Anna Fisher, Evelyn B. Longman (Batchelder), Glenn Newell, William J. Potter and E. Kent K. Wetherill will be represented at the exhibition by American Painters and Sculptors to be held here, opening July 9 and continuing to Aug. 29. It will be directed by Mrs. Helen Townsend Stimpson, custodian for the last three years of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts and for the past two exhibitions of the New Haven Paint and Clay Club.

Only a few days ago this organization made provision for military preparedness in all provinces and districts of Russia, with special attention toward developing sharpshooters. Courses are to be arranged for instructing the residents of villages in the handling of weapons and the use of gas masks. The unions are continuing their efforts, started some time ago, to raise funds for building aircraft.

DOMINION MAKES NEW AIR RULES
Civil and Military Duties in Canadian Force Are to Be Separated

OTTAWA, June 27 (Special)—Separation of civil duties from military organization in the Canadian Air Force, as promised by W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, at the last session of Parliament, takes place on July 1. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, in his announcement of this change, said that to meet the growing needs of civil aviation three branches will be organized under the Deputy Minister, namely, civil government flying, administrative duties and aeronautical engineering.

The civil government flying branch will deal with operations for the forest, survey and other Government services which now require flying. In charge of Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, now assistant director of the Canadian Air Force. The administrative duties branch will function in connection with air regulation, the licensing and certification of civil aircraft, pilots, air engineers and air harbors, the location of air routes and assistance to civil aviation generally, in charge of J. A. Wilson, now secretary Royal Canadian Air Force.

Aeronautical engineering branch will have under its control technical questions of design, research, works, and so forth, in charge of Wing Commander E. W. Stedman, at present senior technical officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who now becomes chief aeronautical engineer to the department. As such he will serve both military and civil needs. The training and organization of the Royal Canadian Air Force and its reserves will continue to be administered by Group Captain J. S. Scott, under the chief of the general staff.

NAVAL RESERVES TO TRAIN
NEW YORK (AP)—Naval Reserve units of the Third District, which includes New York, Connecticut and part of New Jersey, will begin their 15-day summer training cruises July 2, the U. S. Navy Recruiting Bureau announced.

"Defense Week" in Russia
"Defense week" is to be observed in Russia from July 10 to 17 for the promotion of military preparedness in the "face of recent developments," which are looked upon here as threats of war. The youth of the country, by means of military sports, are being stirred to prepare themselves for defense, while members of the unions are being urged to support the country's voluntary martial organization, known as "Ossoavkhi," whose members are said to number millions.

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Annual Incomes of \$1,000,000 Reported by 207 Americans

Increase of 132 Shown From 1924 to 1925—Seven Have Yields of \$5,000,000—Exemptions Bring Larger Revenues—Corporate Returns Gain

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—More Americans paid taxes on incomes of \$1,000,000 and over for the calendar year of 1925 than ever before in the Government's tax history, a treasury analysis shows. The millionaire incomes totaled 207, compared with 75 in 1924 and 206 in 1916, the previous high.

Seven persons, including two in Michigan and New York respectively and one each in Illinois, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania filed returns showing incomes of \$5,000,000 or over.

Seventeen states proved the residences of the taxed millionaires, together with one from the District of Columbia. New York led with 96, while Pennsylvania was second with 28. Illinois and Massachusetts had 16 each, Michigan had 13, Ohio 8, California 6, New Jersey 5, Missouri 4 and Florida 3. Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, and Oklahoma had 2 apiece, while Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin each were represented by 1.

Returns Decreased 43.4 Per Cent
The 1926 decrease at which the increased exemptions, lightening the burden of the income taxpayer, proved efficacious in producing more revenue, the report indicated.

The number of returns, filed for the incomes earned during the calendar year of 1925 and based upon the act's provisions, decreased 43.4 per cent, compared to the preceding year, but a total tax collection of \$734,555,182, an increase of \$30,289,793, or of 4.3 per cent, was recorded.

The proportion of the population filing returns was 3.6 per cent, compared with 6.56 in 1924.

The average net income of those filing returns was \$249, with an average tax of 2.35 per cent, recording an increase of \$1767.90 in the income compared with 1924. The rate for 1924 was 2.74 per cent. The total net income for the 4,171,051 taxpayers for 1925 was \$218,947,576.40.

New York bore the heaviest burden of any state with a payment of \$22,157,834, on a taxable income total of \$4,108,182,881. Pennsylvania was second largest with a tax payment of \$7,364,345, while Illinois, Massachusetts and Michigan followed in that order.

Corporation Tax Larger
The 1925 corporation tax also yielded a larger revenue, showing an increase of \$288,781,660 over the preceding year. The number of corporations reporting totaled 252,394, an increase of 13,945, while their total income return of \$9,533,633,697 produced a \$1,170,331,206 tax. Estate tax returns numbering 10,470 were levied for \$128,056,542 on a total valuation of \$3,150,668,538.

Income Tax of these states were:
State Returns Net Income Tax
Calif. 194,449 \$1,184,542,579 \$37,127,167
Conn. 45,659 229,569,210 13,533,997
Ill. 37,865 295,859,711 28,827,801
Ind. 225,943 1,682,310,782 64,791,597
Maine 10,189 27,761,775 2,714,435
Mass. 112,158 859,848,845 41,825,688
Mich. 19,725 752,197,554 32,263,014
N. Hamp. 8,221 48,089,161 1,718,118
N. Jersey 108,153 811,056,281 32,382,155
N. York 458,199 4,109,182,881 222,157,834
Pa. 122,195 1,629,572,085 72,364,345
Rhode Isl. 16,875 127,168,716 5,817,977
S. Dak. 3,269 22,570,886 129,496
Vermont 5,783 34,763,615 819,559

LONDON TO WELCOME AMERICAN CRUISER
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, June 27.—London is preparing a cordial welcome to the United States flagship cruiser Detroit, which is expected at Gravesend today.

Among the functions arranged is a dinner at Victoria Hotel, Thursday, to Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage and the officers, at which the Pilgrims will be the hosts, and numerous British admirals guests.

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Atkinson's Verbena Water . \$1.50 to \$7.50
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The book will be published about June 27-29—meanwhile, we shall take advance orders and fill them in the order of their receipt.
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By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

WHILE the unprecedented welcome to Colonel Lindbergh still continues as he travels from city to city across the country, there is little doubt that the public feeling toward this outstanding pioneer of aviation is directed as much, if not more, to the remarkable character which Colonel Lindbergh expresses as to his actual aeronautical achievement. He flew the Atlantic nonstop and connected together, in a shorter space of time than ever before in history, two of the world's largest and most important capitals and, while his own personality and individuality are as outstanding as are his accomplishments, the time is most opportune for a careful consideration of what these accomplishments in aeronautics mean in the progress of modern civilization.

During the past few weeks the Atlantic Ocean has been crossed twice by airplane without untoward incident in either case. Yet we still have no immediate signs of the commercialization of such transoceanic service. Were we at this time to be preparing a business trip to Europe we would go straight to the shipping company and book a passage on one of the large ocean liners, choosing our ship according to the urgency of our mission and the speed with which we desired to reach the other side. It would not for one moment occur to us to go by air even though we have been reading the exciting news of recent weeks, of the certainty with which air transportation across the ocean is possible.

The reason for this tendency to disregard the possibilities is simply because of the spectacular nature inherent in all aeronautical accomplishment and because of the fact that great things have been done in the air in the past, in spite of their practicality from the standpoint of the general public still remaining far off. The North Atlantic Ocean has been crossed before by air no less than four times, twice by heavier-than-air craft and twice by lighter-than-air (airship). The first crossing was made in the British airship R-34, which flew from England to New York and back in 1919.

In the same year, an American seaplane (the only seaplane ever to attempt the journey) made the crossing from New York to Lisbon, Portugal, with a stop at the Azores, while later in the same year a British airship piloted by Alcock and Brown crossed nonstop from Newfoundland to Ireland and crashed on landing, the undercarriage of the plane having been dropped for the sake of reducing weight at the start of the flight. The last crossing prior to the two recent successes was in the airship Los Angeles on the occasion of its delivery from Germany to the United States Navy in 1925.

However, it has remained for Colonel Lindbergh and his partner, Charles G. Lindbergh, to prove the real practicality of transatlantic flying in modern aircraft. Not purely as a result of their recent flights but in an opinion strengthened greatly because of those successful undertakings, it would, without the slightest doubt, be possible immediately to open a regular air service across the Atlantic Ocean connecting New York with London, Paris, and other European cities with an efficiency of performance only a little less than that of the New York-Chicago night air mail and with a degree of safety which would fully warrant the use of the service for express purposes.

The only obstacle to the immediate inauguration of such a service is that the necessary equipment is not at this time available and will take some time—possibly two years or so—to create and organize.

At the time of the announcement of the transatlantic attempts many who had the interests of aviation at

heart expressed the opinion that such attempts were not fully justified and should be discouraged. These opinions were for the most part based on the belief that a failure at this time would prove such a catastrophe that it would set back the progress of aviation to a degree far greater than would be the progress made in the event of success. The basis for such belief was that future transatlantic flying will of necessity be carried out in seaplanes (or airships) and that the ocean journey will be made on a schedule and along a route permitting an intermediate landing to be made.

Under such circumstances, failure in the venture would be almost impossible with the aeronautical equipment at present available. Therefore, where the recent transatlantic crossings by airplane have proved so beneficial to the progress of aviation has been in their proof that in our present aircraft, aircraft engines and aircraft navigating instruments we have equipment which is superior to our expectations and can accomplish more than we might reasonably hope for in the hands of expert pilots.

It is on this basis, then, that the opinion that transatlantic travel by air is immediately possible is held. However, the recent flights can in no way be regarded as having changed the already existing ideas as to the future requirements of transatlantic transportation by air. Rather do they serve to strengthen the ideas of the future requirements of transatlantic transportation as one of the basic developments of modern civilization and has evolved into a science which is the controlling factor in all its forms. Thus, the science of transportation, if it may be termed, is the same in respect to economic bus transportation as it is in the economics of railroad operation. And the requirements of this "science" will—and in fact already do—apply to air transportation in just the same way.

As an example, let us take the case of the Twentieth Century Limited, which is the fastest train operating between New York and Chicago. The call for maximum speed on this route is unquestioned. Yet the Twentieth Century Limited makes several stops in covering its 900 odd miles between these two important centers of business. Nor are these stops made primarily for the purpose of taking on and dropping passengers, for there is a large enough number of passengers each day in either city wishing to reach the other in the shortest possible time to warrant a through train. But because of the necessity of ensuring the mechanical reliability of the locomotive, because of the difficulty of carrying so large a quantity of coal as would be required if a non-stop run were made and because of the economic problem which would arise out of the railroad company having to provide accommodation for the locomotive crew over night at the end of each run, for all these and other reasons it has been found necessary, and in fact essential, for the fastest service between New York and Chicago by railroad to include several stops.

For similar reasons, particularly as regards fuel, the same economic and mechanical requirements will pertain to ocean travel by airplane. The speed of the airplane is fully sufficient to warrant a stop at at least one and possibly more than one point en route between New York and London, and still provide a service.

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ice so superior in point of speed over present day steamship travel as to warrant its usage under all express conditions. Owing to the smaller amount of fuel necessary for shorter length of the non-stop runs, the airplane will be able to carry a greater percentage of "useful load" and consequently the cost of transoceanic journey per unit will be reduced. (Lindbergh's plane carries an "useful load" of all and the "useful load" of Chamberlin's Bellanca machine was one passenger, Mr. Levine.)

In the case of the North Atlantic crossing, there is one natural point which offers itself as a refueling station, namely, the Azores Islands. A possible commercial transatlantic route might, for example, be: New York-St. Johns-Azores-Lisbon-Paris, changing at Paris to the Channel service for London and to other existing services for points in Europe. The distance from New York to St. Johns is 1150 miles, at all times in proximity to the land. From St. Johns to Lisbon, the distance is about 1500 miles, entirely over open ocean which may well be regarded as somewhat of a long stretch if intermediate stops are to be made at all. One engineer, E. R. Armstrong, has given considerable thought to overcoming the problems of such long distance hops by aircraft over water and has spent a considerable amount of time developing a form of floating station at which either airplanes (land machines) or seaplanes (pontoon machines) or more properly, flying boats can call for purposes of refueling.

Such an airway operating station as that which is proposed by Mr. Armstrong must be of a size adequate for landing purposes and he suggests 400 feet wide by 1200 feet long. Furthermore, the entire structure must be proof against waves and storms, maintaining itself reasonably level under all such conditions, and it must be securely anchored. This latter requirement calls for the use of deep-sea anchoring methods which have already been found successful. It will be recalled that the navy has made successful anchorages in water as much as 2 1/2 miles deep.

In order to appreciate fully the feasibility of maintaining a large horizontal structure anchored and level under storm conditions in mid-Atlantic it is necessary to understand the constitution of waves on the surface of water. The movement is purely up and down and this vertical motion is propagated. Furthermore, waves exist on the surface of the sea only and do not extend very deep below the surface. In the design of the airplane station advantage is taken of these facts in that 90 per cent of the displacement of the floating station is below the surface of the water, the flotation members being situated at the bottom of a deep steel girder structure, which is thus submerged in undisturbed water.

With one such "seadrome," as the Armstrong floating airplane station has been called, located halfway between St. Johns and the Azores, or two spaced equidistant between New York and the Azores, if the route were directly east, the over-water distances involved would be such as to enable the fuel carried to be cut to a point where an adequate

fuel load would be possible in spite of an ample reserve of fuel being carried. Another seadrome would be located half way between the Azores and Lisbon, although this station might not be altogether necessary, as the total nonstop distance is but a little over 1000 miles. In the event of its being necessary to run the service direct from the Azores to London, two seadromes would split up the nonstop distance of approximately 1800 miles.

One plan, which is favored by the designer of the seadrome, is that these structures should be placed every 400 miles all the way across the ocean, but the costs involved do not make such a proposal very attractive, especially as it does not appear that such short stages between New York and London are necessary.

The costs of maintaining these floating stations would be handled in much the same manner as in the case of docks, all aircraft calling at a "seadrome" being required to pay a certain toll fee in addition to a possible basic fee being paid by each transoceanic air transport company on the basis of the number of planes it employed and the number of trips made. The initial investment, of course, would be high, but no higher than that already overcome in the creation of the large ocean shipping companies, in which the governments of the countries concerned have given assistance in defraying the initial costs—in the case of the United States Lines, defraying the entire cost.

Thus we have the mechanical basis for a successful transatlantic air line. The record performance of today proves to be the standard of tomorrow. Last year our best commercial airplane had a 400-horsepower engine and could maintain a speed of 115-120 miles per hour, carrying 1000 pounds of useful load in a freight space of 122 cubic feet. The mechanical advance is very apparent. In the matter of performance, in 1926 we flew in commercial aviation in this country 1,250,000 miles per fatality, flying day and night, and had one forced landing, due to engine trouble, in 55,000 miles, and this with airplane equipment corresponding with the former detailed above, namely, that with the 400-horsepower engine of water-cooled obsolete design, rather than the machine of today with the 200-horsepower air-cooled engine of modern design.

(In a subsequent article other details, including costs involved in air transportation across the ocean, will be discussed.)

OUTLAY FOR SCHOOLS
GREATLY INCREASED
RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—Expenditures for public education in North Carolina have increased 3200 per cent since 1900 and 500 per cent since 1919, a report of the State Department of Public Instruction shows.

There has been a steady increase since the legislative session of 1918-19, when the total appropriation for education was \$6,000,000. This year the funds granted amounted to more than \$32,000,000. The school enrollment has increased 100 per cent since 1900. The average attendance is from 50 to 74 per cent of the enrollment.

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ENDEAVOR UNION HEARS PLEA FOR 'DRY' EDUCATION

Enforcement Is Outstanding
Issue at New York State
Convention

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27 (Special)—Law enforcement emerged as the issue of outstanding significance during the closing sessions of the annual convention of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union. Prolonged applause greeted the statement of Carlton M. Sherwood, general secretary of the convention, and also the secretary of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand on Law Observance and Enforcement, that the Christian youth of America would see to it that the eighteenth amendment would be kept in the Constitution and also that it would be enforced.

"The crusade is on," declared Mr. Sherwood. "Let the law-abiding forces of America unite. Let them forever settle this question. America once and forever settled the question of the right of secession. It thought it had settled the question of the right of nullification. Let that question be settled now."

"For a man to advocate the repeal of any law because in his opinion it is not wisely observed and at the same time to use his own violation, and those like-minded with him, as evidence for his plea, places him, to say the least, in supreme contempt before all good citizens. We believe that America will retain and must ultimately satisfactorily enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, not only because it is the law, but because it is a good law."

Question on New Front
"That brings the whole question again on a new front. A campaign of education on this point must go forward at once. The heart of America is sound, but we have allowed a determined and noisy minority to shout their opinions and practice their disregard of the Con-

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stitution while we thought that through legal enactment the cause was won.

"Prohibition is a good law because it destroyed an essentially lawless traffic which was so lawless that it brought on its own destruction. It never obeyed the simplest of regulations of social control that society endeavored to put around it. Its cynical lobbyists not only fought every law that would control their own business, but they opposed most of the wholesome, humanitarian and progressive legislation proposed during those years."

Mr. Sherwood denied the allegation that prohibition was "put over" while the American troops were in France. "Such a statement," he said, "is a cheap libel on the American army."

"Says Army Was Not Wet
"To infer that the rank and file of American manhood under arms in the war were devotees and defenders of the organized liquor traffic and would have opposed its prohibition in America puts too great a strain on the credulity of those who knew something of that American manhood."

"Prohibition is a great social experiment that must succeed in America. Its failure would tell the world that American democracy cannot govern itself. The prohibition law must be observed. If for no other reason than to save her self-respect America must enforce this law. She is big enough to enforce any of her laws. To acknowledge submission to the well organized and highly financed conspiracy to defeat these laws would be a blow so low that the country would never recover its self-respect."

Resolutions strongly urging the enforcement of all prohibition legislation were expected to be passed at the final session. It has also been recommended by the resolutions committee that a statement of indorsement be passed regarding the Briand proposal to outlaw war between France and the United States.

HOOPER AID TO RESIGN
WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Walter Hooper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has notified Secretary Hoover of his intention to resign next fall. Mr. Hooper came to the Commerce Department from the automobile industry in Detroit. He will return to the same field.

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"YOU DID WELL," MRS. COOLIDGE TELLS PASTOR

President's Wife Gives Student-Preacher Message for Mother

By a Staff Correspondent
HERMOSA, S. D., June 27.—Mrs. Coolidge gave Rolf Lium a message for his mother after the 20-year-old college boy had preached his second sermon to the President. As he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge out of the church, she said to him: "You write and tell your mother that I said you have done well."

On the first occasion of the attendance by Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge a veteran clergyman of the Congregational Home Mission Society, who often helps young supply pastors, was on hand to assist, but yesterday the college boy was alone.

There is a possibility that Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge may attend Mr. Lium's church for the remainder of their stay in the Black Hills. It is reported, but for a time yesterday it was thought the President had decided to go elsewhere, as he and Mrs. Coolidge did not appear until the last moment.

Hearers said Mr. Lium did even better than his Sunday last. He was more at ease and spoke more evenly. Workers in the church observed his progress and voiced their appreciation of it.

Everybody Likes Preacher
"We like him very much," said one woman, the last to leave the church. "He is plain and ordinary and not at all puffed up. We liked the way he looked when he told him on his arrival of the ordeal he faced. He said, 'All right, I'll do the best I can.'"

The seats for the regular congregation are a pretty full lot. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, who have one of these rows up in front to the left, and with two extra seats to share, sat yesterday with one vacant chair between them. When the sermon started the President put his left arm over the back of the empty seat, and regarded the preacher thoughtfully throughout the sermon.

The young man confessed afterward he wondered what the President thought, but during the service he stuck resolutely to the business at hand, not once by look or sign betraying the presence of the Chief Executive. His sole reference came in a brief pause in the prayer. As the service finished and he came down to greet the President he received the answer to his feeling question, for Mr. Coolidge gave him a few words of commendation.

The sermon touched among other things on the necessity of a strict moral code. The young man said afterward: "That's a sermon I've carried for years. I've developed it slowly."

Church All Dressed Up
With a week to work in, Hermosa had modestly dressed up the little church, the ladies sticking to wild flowers and garden blossoms. On a window sill near the Coolidges stood a vase of lilies picked near the edge of the Bad Lands, growing where nothing else grows, said the lady who brought them. A basket of yellow roses on the piano overlooked a bowl of curious wild flowers, yellow turning into rose, which grow in a big cluster and bloom, it is said, but once in five years.

The long black stove pipe, left when the big stove was taken out on the coming of spring, was removed in the President's honor and the hole closed with a shiny brass plate. One or two flower receptacles of the week before, which bore a striking resemblance to goldfish bowls, were gone and their places filled with attractive vases. The flowers which willing hands brought in were so many that when the last arrived, shortly before the service, a spreading bouquet of light purple flowers—only thing that could not be found for them was a big white wash pitcher. It had capacity fit not looks.

Pastor Sits in Choir
For some time the church has been wanting to have a new choir and yesterday it achieved it with the aid of the pastor. When the four women and three men filed up and sat down behind the pulpit, it seemed a problem where the minister would sit. He solved it by taking the fourth man's place in the rear. When the choir arose at the time of the first solo of the week before, he stood above the other seven in height and sang vigorously as a young woman who had stepped out of the first row to direct, beat time with her right hand. Later the director, a school teacher nearby, sang a solo.

The church was crowded again. People started coming so early that Sunday School could not be held and arrangements were accordingly made to hold Sunday School hereafter in the hotel.

When church was over and nearly all had gone, the pastor looked at his watch. It said 12 o'clock. "A minute service," he exclaimed. "I believe in making it short," he added.

Intuitions Youngster
The church, however, had emptied very quickly and the time was probably a little longer. The only restless ones were certain red-headed, freckled youngsters not used to staying in one place so long.

One of these, seven rows back from the President, took an intense interest in the single bill on the collection plate. The bill was neatly folded and alone. The chubby little fellow called the denomination as the plate passed him, and was promptly extinguished by his mother.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge had another fine day for church. Soft white clouds lay against the gentle blue. The air was hot outside and comfortable within. The outlines of the Black Hills stood out sharp against the distance. Purple wild flowers which were just coming into bloom when the President arrived put a touch of velvet here and there on the roll of the prairie. After all had gone in shady spots under the porch over which the President had just passed two dogs lay hid from the sun. Friendly and newly washed, they had evidently been along from a neighboring ranch, and while their owners lingered around the corner of the church visiting, still waited there in the shade for the word to go home.

MANY NOVELTIES AT SWEDISH FAIR

Exhibition of Home Industries Shows Increase of Exportable Goods

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—The Tenth Swedish Fair of Home Manufactures has recently been held at Gothenburg. Six hundred firms were represented as against 107 the previous year. The fair, which was held in the city of Gothenburg, was the largest of its kind in Sweden. It was held in the city of Gothenburg, which is one of the largest cities in Sweden. The fair was held in the city of Gothenburg, which is one of the largest cities in Sweden. It was held in the city of Gothenburg, which is one of the largest cities in Sweden.

At this category is the new rust-free steel, which the Bakelituna manufacturing company is producing. Another invention shown is a small printing press worked by a small motor. The press is such that no less than 3000 printings an hour may be made, and four envelopes or a sheet of notepaper, and two envelopes can be printed simultaneously. This article is now being exported to the United States and Canada.

A new all-Swedish automobile, "Volvo," of the better and dearer sort was exhibited. The parts of this automobile are manufactured in no less than six different well-known Swedish factories and, being assembled, the car is turned out by an automobile company in Gothenburg. This new manufacture recalls the recent discussion in Parliament for raising the duty on foreign cars and parts, in order to encourage home manufacture. The plan left through, but the solidity of the Swedish manufacture tells its own tale, as the import of foreign cars is falling off, at least for private use.

The wooden toys exhibited are of a durability that is most desirable and not always found in that branch of manufacture. A striking feature is the workable model toy boats with toy engines made by an expert in model boats.

At the exhibit of the Gustafberg porcelain factor not only new designs are shown but a new electric method of baking china.

NEW JERSEY PRESS ELECTS
PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 27 (Special)—The New Jersey Press Association elected Edward H. Carpenter of Woodbridge, N. J., president, at the annual meeting of the association at the Aspinwall Hotel in Lenox, Saturday. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, James Clivinger, Perth Amboy; secretary, John W. Clift, Summit; treasurer, W. B. R. Mason, Bound Brook. Harold G. Hoffman, Representative in Congress of the third New Jersey district, addressed the 106 delegates attending.

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LUTHER LEAGUE SESSION TAKES 2000 TO COAST

Seattle Welcomes Young People—Large Choir Sings in Stadium

SEATTLE, Wash., June 27 (Special)—With every Lutheran church within 200 miles of Seattle closed Sunday to permit members to be in this city, the Fourth International Convention of the Young Peoples Luther League and Choral Union went into full swing. About 2000 delegates are in attendance and were welcomed by Gov. Roland Hartley and Mayor Bertha K. Landes. The delegates from the central and eastern states came in seven special trains.

The convention follows that of the Pacific district of the Norwegian Lutheran churches, just closed, to come along from a neighboring territory extending from Alaska to southern California came, and which was presided over by the Rt. Rev. J. A. E. Naess of Tacoma, Bishop of the district.

The opening sermon at the international gathering was delivered on "Christ First—the Hope of Humanity," by Prof. Martin Hegland, of Northfield, Minn., who convened the assembly.

The sessions are being held in the University of Washington Stadium. At the musical service there Sunday night the program was given by 1000 voices selected from the Lutheran church singers of the entire United States and Canada, known as the Choral Union of the Lutheran Churches. The chorus was augmented by St. Olaf College choir of Northfield, Minn., the Concordia College choir from Moorhead, Minn., by the Pacific Northwest Lutheran Union choir, and by other bodies of singers. The singers were under the direction of F. Melius Christensen of St. Olaf College and were accompanied by the Lutheran College 60-piece band.

The Concordia choir traveled across the country in specially constructed trucks and stopped en route to give concerts. Among those present and taking part are R. A. Nestos, former Governor of North Dakota, who delivered an address at the afternoon session in the stadium; the Rev. Dr. N. M. Ylvisaker, captain in the chaplain reserve corps and executive secretary of the International body; the Rev. T. F. Gullikson, vice-president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and presidents of five American Lutheran colleges.

AIR LINE PREPARING FOR MAIL CONTRACT
CLEVELAND, O., June 27 (Special)—First steps for taking over the air mail lines between Chicago and New York, by the National Air Transport, Inc., from the Government this summer were announced in the appointment of Wesley L. Smith, senior pilot of the line, to the superintendency of the eastern division, of which this city is the headquarters.

Mr. Smith has accepted the place and has already resigned from the Government service. His headquarters will be at the Cleveland airport. He has been in the air mail service since 1913, most of that time being on the Chicago-New York line.

BANKS TO ADVERTISE NORTH DAKOTA FARMS
BISMARCK, N. D. (Special Correspondence)—The Bank of North Dakota has appropriated \$5000 for an advertising campaign to market 100,000 acres of state land.

Co-operating with the Bank of North Dakota in this undertaking

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are the Greater North Dakota Association, various other banks of the State, and the immigration departments of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Great Northern and other railroads serving the State.

Advertising will especially be undertaken in the middle western states. Sales will be made to farmers only and each sale will be limited to 160 acres. The aim is to interest farmers and it is claimed that North Dakota is the logical place for new settlers because land prices there are low, taxes are low and money is available at a low rate of interest. C. R. Green, manager of the Bank of North Dakota, reports that more than 820 inquiries about land have already been received.

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 27.—A plan for insuring cotton planters and wheat growers against loss through price declines on commodities that they produce to clothe and feed the nation, was offered at the American Institute of Co-operation here by O. F. Bledso, of Greenwood, Miss., planter and president of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association. It was an insurance plan which he asserted was feasible for all large insurance concern and was a result of 30 years of study of market prices and the conditions governing them.

"It is logical to assume that the cotton and grain distributing trade of the world cannot maintain their business unless they receive over a period of years at least the price paid for the product, together with interest, insurance, storage and all other expenses in handling," he explained.

Profit, Logical Incentive
"To finance this great volume of business it is necessary to hedge or insure the price of the product as purchases are made from the producer. Furthermore, the purchasers of these hedges, or insurance contracts, must over a period of years at least make expenses; and it is logical to assume further that a profit is the practical incentive for continuation of both of these functions."

A loss ratio of \$1.22 per bale of 500 pounds has been determined on the basis of prices over a period of 30 years, it was explained, the speaker continuing: "A loss ratio of \$1.22 per bale should therefore be a substantial base on which to build a rate and the record of each year should be averaged into the basic rate so as to establish a sound rate based on practical experience. Co-operatives would then have insurance facilities equal to or better than the exchange facilities of other distributors and the guarantors of their contracts would be the insurance world instead of the speculator."

"For co-operative marketing associations of non-perishable agricultural commodities, pooling over a season, to compete effectively with other distributors, it is necessary that they have insurance and financial facilities at least equally as efficient as other distributors. Should Enjoy Equal Basis
"The grower member should not be required to leave up more margin than the distributor of his product. He should also have the inducement of a possible gain equal to that of other distributors agencies, and he

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Crystal Palace, Royal College of Music, London.
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Co-operatives Hear Plan for Cotton and Wheat Men Explained

Special from Monitor Bureau
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should at least be rendered by the co-operative the same business efficiency."

C. H. Burnell of Winnipeg, Can., president of the Manitoba Wheat Producers, Ltd., said that "Probably one of the biggest accomplishments of the Canadian wheat pool was the taking away of control of the price of wheat on the Winnipeg option market from three big exporting companies that had entirely controlled that market from the time the Canada Wheat Board was discontinued in 1920 until beginning of our selling agency operations in 1924."

He described success of Canadian pools and said they can be attributed to several factors. First, the farmers had studied their problems and educated themselves along co-operative lines for more than 35 years. Then through their organizations they had developed leaders and the western Canada farmers had come to realize that marketing is a part of his job as a farmer, he said, and therefore the farmer built up his own organization without his government doing it for him, and because of this view they have supported their pool organizations loyally.

ACTUARIES MEET
IN LONDON CONGRESS
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—A distinguished group of actuaries, economists and statistical experts will meet in London this week for the Eighth International Congress of Actuaries. The Prince of Wales will be the presiding officer and various learned societies, including the Royal Economic Society and the Royal Statistical Society, will take part.

There will be a large American delegation and among others, papers will be read by William J. Graham, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and A. Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. At the conclusion of the sessions the delegates will visit Scotland.

AIR EXPRESS SERVICE SOON
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 27.—Charles T. Blackburn, former lieutenant general manager of the National Air Transport, Inc., here, which carries the United States mail between Chicago and Dallas, Tex. Within the next 10 or 15 days, it was announced, the company will start both air mail and air express service between New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and Dallas.

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Free of Income Tax
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MAGNET
BUILDING SOCI

FLOWER HONORS AT SHOW TAKEN BY DELPHINIUMS

Miss Case's Display Sweeps
Field, Winning Presi-
dent's Cup

Curiously enough it was a show-
ing of delphiniums from the gar-
dens of Miss Marian Roby Case of
Weston that swept the field and took
the President's Cup instead of any
of the exhibits of roses, strawber-
ries or sweet peas from which this
annual show of the Massachu-
setts Horticultural Society took its
name.

The President's Cup is offered by
Albert C. Burrage at each show for
the most meritorious exhibit, whether
of flowers, fruit or vegeta-
bles and regardless of size. Miss
Case has long expended intensive
effort and ingenuity on raising del-
phiniums. She has often exhibited
them among her other exhibits of
splendid fruits and vegetables and
beautiful, often exceedingly rare,
flowers. But the fact that her del-
phiniums could triumph over the
superb showings of roses and sweet
peas and the not inconsiderable en-
tries of strawberries is best proof of
the high point of excellence to which
she has succeeded in bringing these
flowers that have a heritage of the
elder fashion to which had been
added the development of modern
horticultural method.

New Rose Stands Out

From the gardens of Mrs. Moses
Taylor at Newport, R. I., was fetched
the collection of hardy roses which
took the highest award for roses. In
a miscellaneous showing of great
range in color and type it was pos-
sible to single out the Angèle de
Pernet, a new and fascinating bur-
nished orange member of the new
familiar family of Souvenir des Per-
net yellows, as perhaps the most
excellent individual item. In addition
to the prize for its group, an award
of merit.

Awards for sweet peas went to
Mrs. Stuart Duncan, also of New-
port. This entry took not only the
group award but all of the awards
for sprays, variously, of crimson,
lavender, pink, dark pink, primrose,
salmon, white and pice edged. Noth-
ing was added to the flowers to sat-
isfy the decorative demands of dis-
play; they spoke adequately for
themselves, arranged in crystal
vases with small fringes of culti-
vated maidenhair fern.

Louis Vaseur, of Milton, took first
for a display of hardy herbaceous
perennials. John B. Willis of Win-
chester, putting in an unusually
striking basket of silver moon
climbers which fell out of all class
margins but was expected to at-
tract considerable attention, secured
a gratuity as well as prizes for his
showing of hybrid teas, notably
crimson.

Woman Takes Strawberry Prize
Miss Marian Roby Case took first
with six plates of strawberries,
Howard, 7, and several prizes, as
well, with Hillcrest.

T. F. Donahue of Newton Lower
Falls took the gold medal of the
Massachusetts Horticultural Society
with his strikingly arranged group
of perennials set in the center of the
first division in the large exhibition
chamber. This was a skillful blend-
ing of peonies, Canterbury bells,
delphiniums and miscellaneous en-
tries of small flowers and attracted great
attention.

Awards for hardy perpetual roses
included firsts to A. L. Stephen of
Waban and John B. Willis, Winches-
ter. Wilton B. Fay secured awards in
several important classes with hy-
brid teas, and W. H. Golby of South
Weymouth took firsts in the classes
for sweet Williams and the high
award for a basket of campanulas,
gallardias and other outdoor-grown
flowers.

George V. Fletcher took several
awards with cherries, both red and
white, and Paul W. Dempsey was

given a gratuity for overbearing
strawberries.
A vote of commendation was given
the market garden field station of
the Massachusetts Agricultural Col-
lege, Waltham, for two varieties of
cauliflower, and also a vote of com-
mendation for an educational ex-
hibit of garden peas on vines.

Rare Chinese Art Given to Museum

Vases, Jewelry and Pottery
Added to Fine Arts
Collections

A number of important accessions
to the various collections of Oriental
art are announced by the Museum
of Fine Arts. These include a
Korean bronze vase of the Koral
period, the gift of Desmond Fitz-
Gerald; a Chinese pottery bowl of
the Sung dynasty, a gift from the
Hans-Sung dynasty; a celadon
bowl attributed to the eighteenth
century, the gift of Eric Moberg;
a Ying Ching bowl of the Sung dy-
nasty from C. F. Yau; a teapot and
two trays of the nineteenth century
Chinese pottery, gift in the name of
Robert H. Monks; and 13 pieces of
Korean pottery of the Koral period
that were purchased.

TWO ORANGEMEN PARADES

Two local lodges of Boston
Orangemen, both claiming to be of
the Loyal Orange Institution of the
United States, have received
permits from the street commis-
sioners for separate routes of parade
from the Copley Square section of
Boston to the South Station on July
12 prior to their taking trains for
the annual convention to be held at
Bryantville and Wrentham.

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Taylor at Newport, R. I., was fetched
the collection of hardy roses which
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white, and Paul W. Dempsey was

MERCHANT TAILORS PLAN TRADE SCHOOL

Immigration Restrictions Cause
Labor Shortage

A trade school in Boston to insure
an adequate supply of journeymen
tailors is being sought by the Boston
Exchange of Merchant Tailors, Victor J.
Van Neste, president of the local
organization, declared.

At the last meeting of the Boston
Exchange, at which Louis M. Nathan,
of Denver, and Thomas F. B. Mc-
Namara, of New York City, president
and secretary of the national as-
sociation, were present, Mr. Van
Neste announced that he had ap-
proached the Boston School Com-
mittee on the possibility of a trade
school for journeymen tailors in this
city. He also stated that he will
have a survey made of such schools
in other cities so that he can present
adequate information to the com-
mittee next fall.

Mr. Nathan expressed himself as
being highly pleased with the condi-
tions he found in the tailoring busi-
ness throughout the country, but he
stressed the need of establishing the
trade schools to insure workmen for
the manufacture of clothing. He said
that the restrictions on immigration
had so changed the available supply
of journeymen that merchant tailors
were compelled to aid and support
trade schools.

BOSTON MOTOR CLUB TO GREET AIR TOUR

Safety Committee Honored
for Good Work

In recognition of its work in pro-
moting highway safety, the safety
committee of the Boston Automobile
Club has been designated as the of-
ficial reception committee to meet
the party aboard the Ford tri-motor
plane when it arrives in Boston with

These Tailors Wear Good Clothes



Five Boston Men Who Are Stylists and Comprise the Style Committee of the Boston Exchange of Merchant Tailors, as They Appeared at the Annual Field Day of the Association Held Last Saturday at the Warwick Club, in Rhode Island. They Are, Left to Right—Victor J. Van Neste, President; J. W. Jackson, Chairman; Charles J. Erickson, Honorary Chairman; E. O. Gruener, Vice-President; and C. D. Medeiros, Secretary.

Boston's Playground System Is Commended by Association

The projected development of
Boston's public playgrounds through
the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for a
period of four years, which began
last year, together with the exten-
siveness of the city's playground
system and its maintenance, are
highly commended by Curtis L.
Harrington of the Playground and

they have 67 playgrounds, some idea
of the magnitude of the work carried
on by the Park Department can be
imagined. I can only praise the
vision and work which has brought
these things to pass.

"At your play areas I found con-
structive work being done and was
particularly pleased at the decidedly
progressive steps taken last year in
the appointing of 20 people to fur-
nish leadership on these areas. From
our national experience, leadership
is vital if we are to secure the
measure of results from recreation
which we should have. These play
areas in the city of Boston are affect-
ing for good thousands of people
daily and the number is constantly
increasing, due to the instructions
you have given the Park Department
to utilize the playgrounds to the
fullest extent and keep the children
off the streets. In spite of this large
number of participants, there are
still thousands to be served."

THAYER TEAMS REACH THE SCHOLARSHIP MARK

BRAINTREE, Mass., June 27—As
Thayer Academy's fiftieth anniver-
sary campaign for \$110,000 entered
its second week today, two volunteer
teams had raised more than the
\$3000 necessary to permit them to
award scholarships to the boy or
girl of their choice. Two other units
have passed the halfway mark to-
ward scholarships, while every team
has raised more than a quarter of
the needed \$3000.

The first team to raise the schol-
arship quota was team 12, Quincy
division, captained by Walter G.
Barbour. This week this team is
hard at work raising its second
\$3000, toward which \$1977 already
has been obtained.

"Until I actually inspected the
work of the playground division of
the Park Department of the City of
Boston, I did not realize the extent
of it or the influence for good it is
having upon your city life, and I
doubt that the people of the city of
Boston know how much splendid
work this department is doing, nor
do I believe they appreciate it."

"At the various playgrounds where
I expected to find only supervised
play for children, which is very
necessary for children's development,
I found a very extensive program for
boys, youths and men, and while I
realize that statistics are generally
dull, the figures which were compiled
by the Community Service for the
year 1926 are a revelation and give
some idea of the rapid growth of the
playground movement and the wide
increase in the use of the play-
grounds in the city of Boston and
the amount of money spent for main-
tenance and upkeep."

"In 1926, 156,756 persons used 14
of the larger playgrounds in the
various districts of the city and
and \$377,838.79 was expended. When
the citizens of Boston realize that

LINCOLN HILL CAMP TO OPEN FOR GIRLS

First Group to Leave for Fox-
boro This Week

Lincoln Hill Camp at Foxboro,
Mass., the first diocesan camp to ex-
tend its privileges to Episcopal
girls, will formally open for its first
season next Saturday morning. On
that day a group of girls, many of
whom have never been to a camp
before, will leave Boston under the
supervision of Miss Alexa M. An-
thony, the director, for two weeks.

During the spring, construction
work has been going rapidly forward
and the camp now has a large recrea-
tion hall with stage, piano and
fireplace; four sleeping cabins
screened, sunny and airy; a chiefs
cabin; a spacious dining room, with
kitchen, and a spring of excellent
drinking water. A natural athletic
field provides opportunity for a base-
ball diamond and field sports.

There are a few places still avail-
able to complete the quota of 44
campers for the first section, and ap-
plication for admission may be made
to the Episcopal City Mission, 1 Joy
Street, Boston.

The aim of the camp is to provide
camping privileges near Boston at
moderate cost for diocesan girls and
boys, nine years of age and over, in
good standing in their respective
parishes. During July the camp will
be occupied by girls and during
August the camp will be turned over
to boys.

The site of the camp is unusually
attractive. There are 27 acres of
cleared and wooded, level and rolling
land. Beautiful trees afford ample
shade. Birds and wild flowers
abound.

RECEPTION PLANNED FOR SCHOOLMASTER

Parents and Former Pupils to
Honor Mr. Perry

William E. Perry master of the
Henry Grew District, Hyde Park, is
to be given a reception in the school
hall this evening by parents of pu-
pils and by former pupils of the
school in honor of his service. Mr.
Perry will retire from the school
service at the end of the school year.
He came to Boston from Chelsea in
1892 and became master of the
Henry Grew District in 1916.

In addition to his work in Boston
schools Mr. Perry has been presi-
dent of the Boston Baptist Social
Union, a club of 250 business and
professional men, and for nearly 20
years a member of the committee
which has charge of the expendi-
ture of the income of the Daniel
Sheep Ford Fund for the religious,
moral, and intellectual improve-
ment of the working men and their
families and for the working women
of Boston. He was also for 20 years
the teacher of the Perry Class of
Chelsea, made up of several hundred
laboring men, business and profes-
sional men. Twice he was offered
the presidency of the Massachusetts
Schoolmasters' Club.

Recently the entire corps of teach-
ers of the district dined Mr. and
Mrs. Perry at a Boston hotel and presented
Mr. Perry a purse of gold.

ELEVATED INCREASES STRIP TICKETS PRICE

A rise in price of zone or bus strip
tickets from five for 30 cents to four
for 25 cents is announced today by
the Boston Elevated Railway Com-
pany to take place on July 1. The
five-strip tickets can be used on
buses and street cars for fares
within any local zone until July 9.
The increase in fare amounts to 1
cent on a four-strip ticket. Through
this increase in price the Elevated
expects to add about \$22,500 annually
to its earnings.

The reason given by the trustees
for the change in the size and price
of the strips is that it is much easier
for the public to buy tickets at a
quarter than it is for the odd price
of 30 cents and also that much delay
will be avoided. It will also be
easier for operators of cars and
ticket sellers to handle the sale of
the new four-ticket strips.

VETERANS HOLD THEIR ELECTION

Foreign War Delegates at
Holyoke Name Dorch-
ester Man as President

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 27 (AP)—
The state convention of the Massachu-
setts Veterans of Foreign Wars
closed here last night with the elec-
tion of officers, John H. Wallace of
Dorchester being elected commander
over Joseph McElroy of Cambridge,
209 to 108.

Other officers elected are: Senior
vice commander, Joseph Hanks of
Revere; junior vice commander, Max
Singer of Boston; department quar-
termaster, William Dinsmore of East
Boston; chaplain, Rev. Wallace
Hayes of Roslindale; department
surgeon, Dr. J. D. Lucas of Boston.

The choice of the place of the next
convention was left to the depart-
ment council.

Brigadier-General John H. Dunn,
national commander, and W. S.
Youngman, state treasurer, ad-
dressed the convention at its closing
session. The former advocated the
removal of the national headquarters
of the organization from Kansas City
to Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL IN ROXBURY TO GRADUATE CLASS

First Woman Headmaster Will
Preside at Exercises

Roxbury Memorial High School for
girls will graduate its first class in
the school auditorium tomorrow
evening with Miss Myrtle C. Dick-
son, headmaster, presiding. Miss
Dickson is the first woman appointed
as head of a Boston high school and
now closes her first year in that
office. The address of welcome is to
be given by Miss Ruth A. Bluestone,
president of the class, and William
G. O'Hare, member of the Boston
School Committee, will present the
diplomas.

Highest honors of the class go to
seven girls who received "A" in all
subjects. They are: Margaret F.
Barietto, Charlotte M. Davidson, Julia
Levine, Aileen C. MacLaughlin, H.
Frances Mahoney, Sarah E. Rosen-
feld, and Evelyn R. Sanger.

Honors for those who received A in
at least three of the major sub-
jects and no mark lower than B are
to go to: Rena E. Ambrosoli, Ethel
R. Ansia, Ruth L. Berlow, Emma P.
Bonfield, Naomi Braunstein, Florence
E. Brown, Esther L. Cohen, Frances
Cohen, Mary G. Connor, Josephine A.
DeGregorio, Lillian P. Freeman, M.
Isabelle Gorman, Catharine I. Grant,
Pauline Green, Sadie Guidici, Sara
Herman, Julia H. Kelly, Sarah D.
Klein, Julia Levine, Mildred Levin-
son, Lucy Lieberman, Sylvia Lipson,
Aileen C. MacLaughlin, Beatrice
Neckes, Florence O'Keefe, Mildred M.
Pearlman, Lillian N. Parechmanian,
Estella E. Reed, Blanche L. Rich-
mond, Ida E. Rotondi, Evelyn R.
Sanger, Beesie Sharp, Rose Short,
Jeanette R. Slovinsky, Marion Spen-
cer, Minnie Zalkind.

A Washington and Franklin medal
is to be presented to Catherine J.
Grant and honorable mention to
Sylvia Lipson.
The school held its class night
exercises last Friday when Ros-
and's "The Romanians" was given
by members of the class, followed
by the singing of the class song
written by Evelyn Sanger, and the
class poem written by Mary Connor.



ALL
SIZES
NOW!

To the famous 26-
oz. family size have
now been added the
16-oz. size and the
7-oz. bottle, Kid
MOXIE; just right
at home, at road-
side stands, in the
office or at the
factory.



The New Carrying Bag,
exclusively a MOXIE fea-
ture, holds six of the new
Single Drink Size — and
has a hundred later uses.
Devised by Frank Anger
exclusively for MOXIE.
Registered. Your dealer,
if he has not the bag for
Kid MOXIE in stock can
obtain a supply from his
jobber.

Buy a Bag of MOXIE to-
day to take with you for
your day's auto trip, to
the beach, or picnic.

We invite you to Moxieland, the Moxie Company's pure beverage laboratory, that you may see Moxie, the pure food beverage in the making

RADIO

Simplified Neutralization
Discussion of Real ValueR. F. Amplifier Oscillation Control Schemes
Analyzed So That Relative Value Is Apparent

With a number of neutralizing, balancing, or stabilizing ideas confronting the set purchaser, it would seem that a disinterested discussion of the subject should be made. Glenn H. Browning has undertaken this in the following article. Most of the sets on the market today are using the systems shown or slight variations of the same, and all have been thoroughly tested in the Browning-Drake laboratory in an effort to improve the first tube neutralization of this most popular of home-built receivers.

THERE has always been a great deal of discussion on the various systems of neutralization, as to which is the most effective and efficient. The object of this article is to endeavor to clear away some of the haze existing in the minds of some fans by considering the classification and operation of a number of devices commonly used.

However, before we take up neutralization as a whole, we should have a clear idea of just what is meant by the term and why in most R. F. amplifiers it is necessary to employ some means of "anti-regeneration," as QST has so appropriately called it.

Consider the circuit shown in Fig. 1, which is simply a one-stage tuned R. F. amplifier with detector. Probably most radio fans know that if a variometer is inserted between points A and B in place of the primary of the R. F. transformer, as shown in Fig. 2, the circuit LICI will oscillate by setting this variometer at the proper place. This occurs because of a feedback of radio energy from the plate circuit of the tube to the grid circuit LICI. This feedback is through the small capacity between the plate and grid of the tube itself, that is, the plate of the tube is one plate of a condenser while the grid is the other plate.

All that is necessary is to get the current in the plate circuit in such a phase that the current going through this plate-grid condenser will aid or reinforce the current building up in the circuit LICI. Thus, the variometer, by varying the phase of the plate current, controls regeneration. Unfortunately for us, tuning the secondary of an R. F. transformer, LICI, Fig. 1, gives almost the same effect through the coupling of the primary as does the variometer.

Tube Capacity Feed-back
Consequently, a feed-back occurs through the tube capacity of the R. F. tube which will throw circuit LICI into oscillation unless means are taken to offset or neutralize this effect. Of course when the two tuned circuits are set at resonance, there is a magnetic field set up in each which tends to link with the other. As the current in L2C2 is amplified, the magnetic field of L2, if linked with L1, will cause a magnetic feedback. We are not concerned with this type of feedback, however, in this article, and will pass it by simply stating that it can be usually made negligible by setting the coils, L1 and L2, at right angles or at some angle, such as the "sacred angle" of 57 deg. Sometimes this effect is very bad in multiple stage sets and complete shielding has to be resorted to.

Neutralization or balancing systems may, in general, be divided into three classes—loss methods, bridge systems, and compensating devices. The last two are always to be preferred, as will be shown later on. Loss methods, which stop oscillation by introducing resistance in the circuit, are represented in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. In Fig. 3 oscillation is stopped by placing a small resistance directly in series with the coil condenser system. The same effect would be produced by placing a higher variable resistance between the points X and Y, omitting, of course, the resistance R in the oscillatory circuit.

A few years ago oscillations were controlled by means of a potentiometer across the filament so that the grid return could be run somewhat positive. This acts in the same manner as the variable resistance between X and Y, Fig. 3, because it controls the grid filament resistance of the tubes. There are two other systems which might be classed at least partially under the category of loss methods. One consists of placing a fixed or variable

resistance between the points X-Z, Fig. 3 and the other puts a variable resistance in series with the B battery on the R. F. tube. Both of these methods shift the phase of the current fed back through the grid-plate capacity of the tube as well as introducing a loss.

All of the loss methods, whether they be the fundamental ones given, or modifications of these, reduce signal strength to a greater or lesser degree and are not to be generally recommended. None of these methods will operate satisfactorily with one stage of tuned R. F. amplification and a regenerative detector, because regeneration in the plate circuit of the detector, such as a tickler coil or variometer placed between points P and Q, Fig. 1, builds up a large current L2C2, consequently increasing the feedback through the R. F. tube as regeneration is increased.

Phase Changing Plan
Fig. 5 shows a variation of a loss phase changing system which works out very well indeed with tuned radio-frequency amplifiers, but falls down in efficiency when employed with a regenerative detector. It consists, as shown, of a condenser in series with the plate of the radio-frequency tube which changes the phase of the current in the plate circuit, depending, of course, upon the size of the condenser C, the smaller the condenser the more phase change.

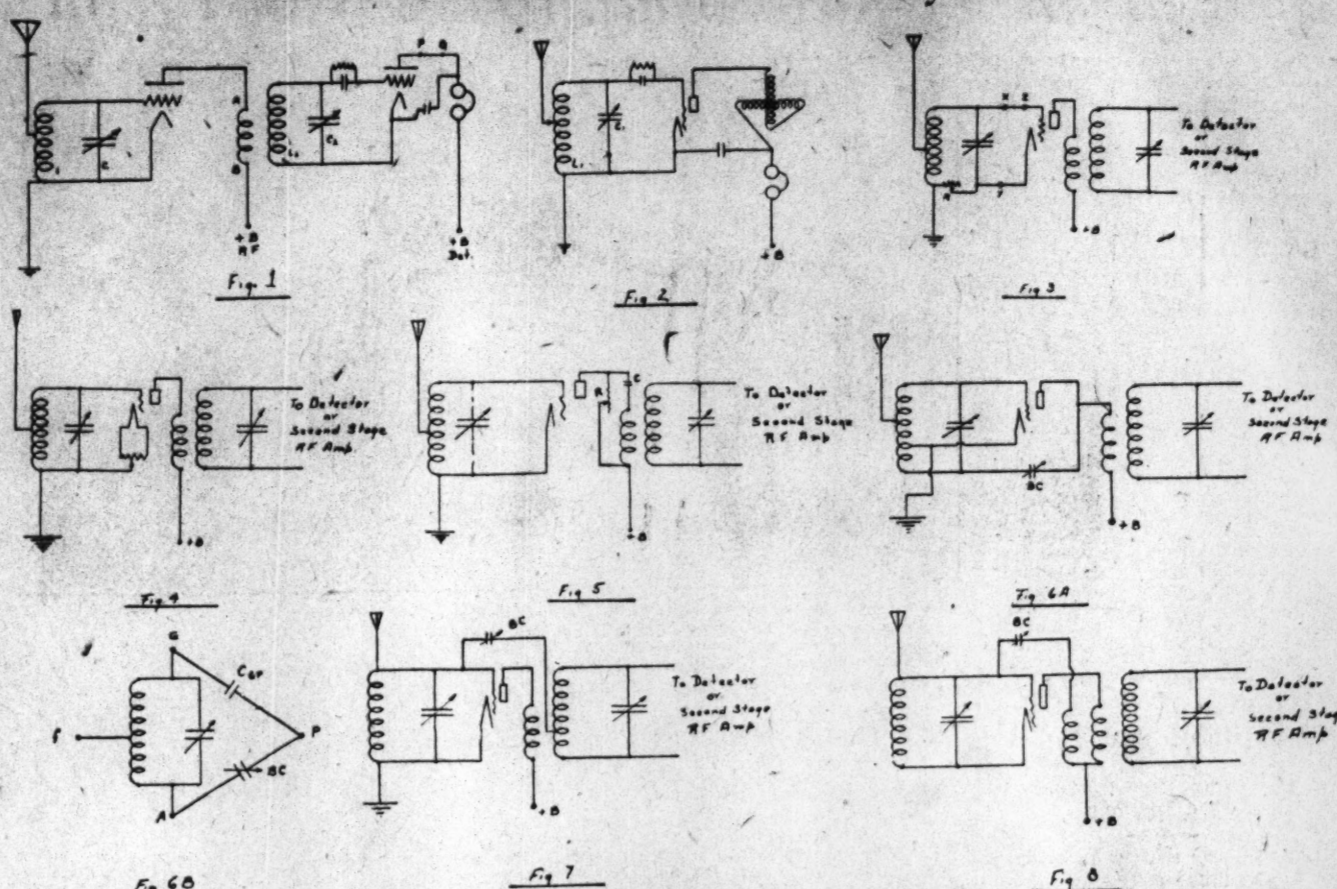
Coupled with this is a variable resistance R which shunts a greater or lesser amount of the radio-frequency current in the plate circuit around the primary winding of the transformer. This may be easily seen by considering the resistance of R as zero. No current would then pass through the primary of the R. F. transformer and, consequently, no energy would be passed into the second tuned circuit. In using this device with a regenerative detector the resistance must be reduced to stop oscillation as the regeneration is increased.

The bridge method of eliminating detrimental feedback in the radio-frequency tube is probably the best method of balancing. There are, however, a number of difficulties which arise from its use. The fundamental circuit is shown in Fig. 6A, while Fig. 6B shows the arrangement of a Wheatstone bridge. As is well known, the bridge may be balanced by varying BC so that a voltage is introduced between points G and A gives no difference of potential between P and F. Conversely, if the bridge is balanced, a voltage applied between P and F gives no difference of potential between points G and A. This applies, not only to one frequency or wavelength, but to all wavelengths—a decided advantage.

However, as will be noted, the rotor plates of the condenser tuning the coil are not connected to ground which, in many cases, gives body capacity unless an insulating shaft is employed on the condenser. Also, the voltage applied to the grid filament of the R. F. tube is reduced, depending upon where the tap is taken off the tuning coil. There are many variations of this fundamental bridge circuit which cannot be taken up in this article.

The principle of the compensating devices is somewhat as follows: Consider Fig. 7: A certain feedback of current passes through the grid plate capacity of the R. F. tube and when the phase is correct the first circuit will oscillate. Now, if a feedback of equal amount and opposite phase is delivered to the grid, there will be no effective feedback because the two currents, one through the tube capacity and the other through the balancing condenser, will cancel or annul one another. Haseltine was probably the first to use this idea. A variation is shown in Fig. 8

Various Neutralization Plans Schematically Shown



The Nine Diagrams Given Above Are Discussed in Detail in the Accompanying Article by G. H. Browning. Combined With the Description, They Can Form an Important Part of the Reference Papers of the Home-Built Set Constructor.

where, instead of tapping the second coil at some predetermined point, the primary winding is double. It should be noted that in either case the primary must be connected in the correct way or neutralization cannot be accomplished. This compensating method is applicable to either regenerative or nonregenerative sets, as is the bridge method. However, in employing a compensating system the balancing may vary somewhat with wavelength although by clever variations it may be made to remain

almost constant over present radio-cast range.
In closing let me state that I sincerely hope that this short analysis and classification of the different "anti-regeneration" systems has been beneficial to many fans building their own sets for, by a close examination of the circuit diagrams, it is believed that the fan should have little difficulty in classifying the system of neutralization and thus determining, to some degree, the efficiency of the receiver.

Radio Program Notes

SMALL boys of today are not unlike the small boys of a generation ago in their musical taste. If the letters received by KOMO are indicative of this taste. Although the saxophone is probably the most popular instrument for the youthful musician to build their own set for, by a close examination of the circuit diagrams, it is believed that the fan should have little difficulty in classifying the system of neutralization and thus determining, to some degree, the efficiency of the receiver.

full listeners, commenting especially on this cornet solo, which has perhaps been the unachieved goal of thousands of would-be cornetists.
In contrast to many stations of the United States, which have perhaps a special Mississippi Flood Relief program, in which appeals were made to listeners to send in contributions. However, daily a brief message was read, telling of the plight of the Mississippi Valley sufferers and inviting contributions to a KOMO fund, which was to be for

Playing a difficult "selection," "Bride of the Waves," by Herbert A. Clark, former soloist with Sousa's Band, which is recognized by every cornetist as one of the most difficult cornet solos ever written. Arthur Stender thrilled his radio audience by his masterful execution of the difficult cadenzas, his high notes, which reached G above high C, and his clean-cut triple-tonguing. A flood of letters immediately began pouring in upon KOMO from youth-

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warded to the American Red Cross. Over a period of two weeks \$925.50 was raised by the voluntary contributions of KOMO's listeners.
California fans are dialing WBAL's programs which, according to mail recently received from that State by Frederick R. Huber, director, come through to the west coast with fine clarity and modulation. Just this week Mr. Huber received a letter from a fan residing in Hollywood, who received several numbers of the "All-MacDowell" program which was radio-cast from this station on the evening of June 1 by Sol Sax, staff pianist. Reporting this reception, the Hollywood fan states that the "modulation and clarity were very good."

The program department of KFI, Los Angeles, is constantly on the lookout for some new thrill to present to its audience, and notes with interest that a European natural scientist proudly claims to have heard "angle worms sing at twilight."
The song is supposed to be caused

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by the rasping of the worm's whiskers on the rough edges of his burrow, as he backs with his mate before the chill of descending dusk cools his "front porch." Here is a chance for a radio novelty.

KFI, Los Angeles, has discovered the champion something-or-other. Prize-winning reticence came to light when a lady listener wrote to KFI and stated that after consistently listening to the "Midnight Frolics" for the past three years she could restrain herself no longer, and was for the first time in that period requesting a number to be played in her honor.

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WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (900)
5:55 p. m.—Market reports: baseball results.
6:00 Organ recital by Louis Weir.
6:30 "Billy" Moran and Mary Lumrill, popular duo.
6:45 Henry D. Curry, tenor.
7:00 Baseball results.
7:05 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:25 Hamilton time.
7:30 WJZ, "Boys and his Gang."
9:00 Alpego Drum Corps.
9:30 Radio Four of Boston, presenting Alice Evans, soprano; Gertrude Wood, contralto; Robert Wood, baritone; Eric Anderson, tenor; Nellie Marden, accompanist.
10:00 Alwyn E. W. Each, baritone; Catherine Gravelin, pianist and accompanist.
10:30 Baseball results.
10:35 Vincent Benoit and his solo orchestra.
11:00 Weather reports; Hamilton time.
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.
11:00 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 Hamilton time.
WJAC, Boston, Mass. (850)
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance.
4:20 News.
5:00 Visits to the theaters.
5:25 Livestock and meat report.
6:30 Krazy Kat Kiddies Klub.
6:35 Baseball: dinner dance, Elks Dance Band.
6:55 Question Man.
7:00 From Shore Gardens, Nantasket, Leo Belmont and his orchestra.
7:25 Baseball scores; weather.
7:30 Continuation of dance program.
8:00 Widespread and West Hills.
8:30 Anna von Galen, contralto; Mildred Ellis, McMahen, mezzo soprano; Rita Mulhearn, soprano; Richard Tripp, Viola Hendrickson, Ruth Elliott, pianists, and chorus of sixteen.
9:30 Metrol program, directed M. A. Margolis.
10:00 News.
11:30 From Metropolitan Theater, organ recital by Arthur Martel.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—WJAC Women's Club; Bible reading; musical numbers arranged by Madame Lombard; "The Wonder Minute"; Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
12:25 p. m.—The Time and weather.
1:30 Shepard Colonial dance program.
1:35 Today's baseball game.

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)
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Man Who Commands American Government's Economy Army Describes War on Waste; Budget Director Tells How Federal Employees Win Victories of Peace for Taxpayer



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Savings Are Made Possible by Co-operation of Department Heads, General Lord Reports

Declares President Outlines Policies—He "Tries to Put Them Into Effect" With Help of Cabinet and Congress—Encourages Competition in Thrift—Goal of Endeavor Is to Hold Costs Below \$3,000,000,000

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A recent caller on President Coolidge, by way of opening conversation, remarked that he had hoped to have General Lord accompany him and present him to the President.

"Hah!" responded the President, somewhat aggressively, "he doesn't budget me!"

Anyone who looks at all into the multifarious activities and far-reaching authority of the Director of the Budget will wonder if Mr. Coolidge was not a trifle overcautious of his exemption from that official's power. For seemingly every department of the Government has to bow to his decisions on questions of expenditure. One doesn't hear much complaint, either, of the justice of his position or the value of the results attained. True, the spokesmen of the Democrats, who snatch at anything to score a point against the party in power, do complain that credit for saving is not due to the Director of the Budget but rather to the House and Senate which frequently reduce appropriations to figures below those approved by the new watchdog of the Treasury. That is a point I shall take up later.

The federal budget had its origin with the eminent Charles G. Dawes, now Vice-President of the United States, who, however, directed it for too brief a period to suffer the slings and arrows of outraged department heads which for years have been leveled at his successor, Gen. Herbert M. Lord. It is not precisely the father of the budget, General Lord is at any rate the wielder of the guiding rod which has directed its course until now it is accepted, not as a necessary evil, but as a positive good which was too long delayed in the coming.

Long Training
Despite his military title, it was not army training wholly which fitted the General to thread the mazes of departmental estimates. Serving for years as clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House under the chairmanship of Nelson Dingley, he gained an inside knowledge of government finance. Entering the army at the outbreak of the Spanish War, as major and paymaster of volunteers, he was made director of finance of the army in the reorganization which attended peace. Life's experience helped to round out his fitness for his present post.

Because of his service under Dingley, President Roosevelt called him to aid in the preparation of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, while President Wilson made him the disbursing officer for government relief after the Salem (Mass.) fire of 1914. On this occasion, out of an appropriation of \$200,000 he turned \$153,000 back into the Treasury. Even then he did not believe in spending the public money simply because he had it to spend. By way of illustrating his feeling on this subject, he told me this veracious anecdote:

"No, sah, Ah don't never ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go-round. "Why, de other day Ah seen Rastus Johnson git on an ride as much as a dollah's worth an' git off at the very same place he got on at, and Ah see to him, Rastus, Ah see, 'yo spent 'yo money, but wha yo been'?"

"One of the primary functions of the federal budget," said General Lord as we sat in his office in a corner of the Treasury Building looking out over the White House lot toward the Potomac, "is to reduce the estimates of the various departments to such proportions as will keep the total within the estimated revenues. The director's task is very simple. [Note by interviewer: Keeping federal de-

partment chiefs within their estimated revenues is about as simple as checking a Mississippi flood.] The director estimates the amount of money available from all sources, and then compels the department heads to keep their estimates sufficiently within this sum to assure a sufficient surplus to warrant either a tax cut or a reduction of the national debt.

Aid of Department Heads
"This has been accomplished in a number of ways. First, it is fair to state that only by the loyal aid of department heads could anything at all be effected. I don't mean that one doesn't hear an occasional grumble. 'The Secretary of Labor, a good friend of mine, said once that I reminded him of his father. I felt highly pleased until he went on to explain, 'I used to ask father for a dollar and if I got fifty cents I was thankful and thought I was lucky.' And the Secretary of the Navy—another good friend of mine—declared that I resembled a certain hard-boiled admiral who, whenever he was told that an officer desired to see him, invariably ordered, 'Find out what he wants and tell him he can't have it.'"

"Nevertheless, they have in the main helped with the reductions demanded. Six budgets have been prepared since this bureau was established. The total amount carried in these six budgets is something less than 28 billions of dollars, which is one and one-half billions less than the original department estimates. That is in a sense the measure of the worth to the country of the Bureau of the Budget."

"Just a moment," interposed the interviewer. "You are not going to be allowed credit for all that without some partitioned objection. Have not you seen the reiterated charges of the Democrats that after the budget had passed your bureau, and was submitted to Congress, new cuts were made by the House of Representatives?"

"The allegation is made that the House—many Democrats co-operating—is to be credited with the economies which the bureau claims." Credit for Congress
"That's quite within the province of Congress, which holds the purse strings. I am ready enough to give that body credit for all the economies it has effected, and I never answered, nor will I try to answer now, the assertions that the House has been more economical than the Bureau of the Budget. The latter has the responsibility of making the big cuts in the estimates originally prepared by the department heads. If after that is done Congress desires to prune even more rigidly, I can only applaud."

"Not for anything would I permit so trifling a matter as a zeal for credit to put me in the position of seeming to criticize the congressional action. However, let us take, for example, the present year, which is normal. Congress pared down our estimate by \$5,348,906. In a total of more than \$4,000,000,000, this amounts practically to ratification of the budget estimates."

As I talked with General Lord I could not but feel that his job was somewhat akin to that of the mythical Sisyphus doomed forever to push a huge stone up a mountain only to have it roll back as the top is approached—

"With useless endeavor, Forever, forever, Is Sisyphus rolling His stone up the mountain," is the way Longfellow expressed it. General Lord himself, being no mean classicist, compares his task to that of Tantalus. The water for which he

thirsts, the fruit which he vainly would seize, is the triumph of getting the annual expenditures of the Government, exclusive of debt payments, down to three billion dollars.

Every time he nears the goal something happens, and he is balked. In 1924 he got it down to \$3,048,000,000, and had high hopes of the next year, when Congress rudely laid upon his shoulders an additional burden of \$120,000,000 for World War adjusted appropriations. Even at that the 1925 appropriations were held to \$3,063,000,000. The director has confidence that the three-billion-dollar goal may yet be attained, and he is working as hard and employing as many promising essays in economy as a housewife trying to get her budget into \$25 a week.

"Perhaps you would like to know of some of our methods of economizing," he said. "They take various forms. In 1925, for example, we organized a 'Two Per Cent Club,' made up of heads of departments or bureaus, who agreed to reduce their expenditures by that proportion. As a result, \$60,000,000 was saved through that method alone. This encouraged, a One Per Cent Club was started the following year, and netted something more than \$33,000,000 in savings. That was one of our big achievements. Now, let me tell you of some of our little ones."

Dropping the Blue Stripe

"You may have noticed the blue stripe which used to appear in the canvas bags in which mail is forwarded. Just what good it served nobody knew. Mail bags don't serve any aesthetic purpose, and need no decoration. It just happened that years ago canvas of this sort was used, and ever since the Post Office Department has put the blue stripe into its specifications. We found the stripe added one cent a yard to the cost of the canvas. A hint to Postmaster-General New was enough."

"He looked into the matter, eliminated the stripe, and saved nearly \$50,000 a year for the Government. There are savings made by co-ordination of traffic, doing away with superfluous motors, by standardizing supplies, by selling seized alcohol to government departments instead of destroying it, and especially by reduction in personnel."

"The government service has been terribly cursed by the private

secretary or stenographer habit. Sometimes I apprehend that the average government employee is going to forget how to write, so general is the practice of dictating. In the course of a recent examination in Washington of an aged Negro who aspired to a federal job, this colloquy occurred:

"What is your name?"

"Calhoun Clay, sah."

"Can you write your name?"

"No, sah, I nubber writes mah name. Ah dictates it, sah!"

"We are thinking of adding to the One and Two Per Cent Clubs a correspondence club which will try to enforce upon the letter writers of the departments various easily devised economies."

"You see that, after all, what we want to get is a general feeling throughout the government service that economies, however small, all contribute to the attainment of our great end, and that each will be duly appreciated. It might be thought that in the face of governmental expenditures exceeding three billions annually the messenger in the navy storeroom who saved a few hundred dollars by salvaging from waste baskets, pins, clips, rubber bands and bits of pencils was wasting his time."

"But that is not our view. He got a letter of commendation and public mention from the director. So, too, in the case of the director of the Veterans' Bureau, who saved 24 per cent of the long distance telephone charges by putting a sharp check on garrulity. The spirit has spread far, as is evidenced by the report of our Consul at Java, who saved the country \$45 a year by cutting out a few electric lights. If these things seem trivial to you, let me say they are just as illustrative of the success of our endeavor to instill methods of economy as is the saving of \$9,455,542.17 in government printing in three years."

The Government as a Merchant

"Alcohol is not the only commodity which the Government sells," continued the director. "Quite considerable sums are netted from the sale of articles many of which were formerly given away, or destroyed. For example, the Government Printing Office now makes more than \$500,000 annually from sales of public documents; the copyright department of the Library of Congress earns nearly \$400,000; the Department of Agriculture sells furs, live stock and agricultural products to the extent of some \$70,000. Indeed, the total receipts of that department in 1925 exceeded \$8,000,000. Our people hardly know how many of the governmental activities are in fact revenue producers."

"I have been reading," said the interviewer, "some of the speeches made by President Coolidge at the

semiannual meetings of the Business Organization of the United States Government. In his latest he spoke of the record of the Bureau of the Budget in these terms:

"When 5½ years ago we set about to put our finances in order, we were faced with a public debt of \$23,577,000,000. It is easy to save when not in debt. It is an entirely different thing to save and economize when in debt. The record of this intervening period has shown that the vast public debt was an inspiration for real accomplishment."

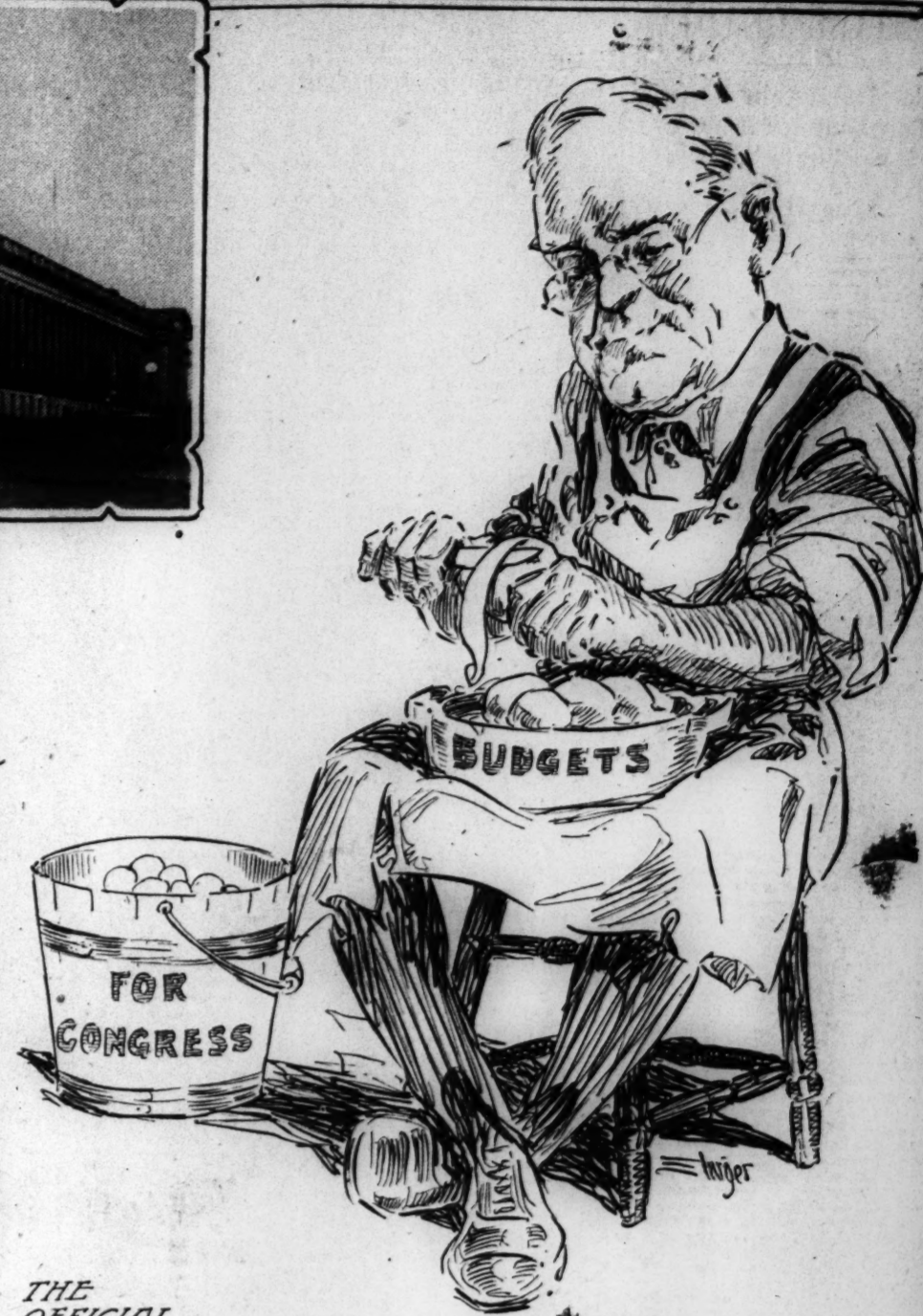
"We have seen that debt reduced by more than \$4,334,000,000 in the five years which ended June 30 last. In these five years the schedule fixed by law for debt reduction from our ordinary receipts was exceeded by \$2,086,000,000. In other words, on June 30 last we were over \$2,000,000,000 ahead of the schedule. This excess debt reduction represents an extraordinary annual saving in interest of nearly \$100,000,000. And in the same period of time we have seen three substantial reductions in rates of taxation."

"This has been accomplished not at the expense of the character of service rendered by the Federal Government, but manifestly and plainly to all, for the benefit of that service. The outlook today is that a large sum can be applied this current fiscal year to the further reduction of our debt. If this is realized our debt on June 30 next will stand well below \$19,000,000,000. We will be then ahead of the schedule more than \$2,500,000,000."

The President's Backing
"I judge from this that you get nothing but the most helpful support from the President. What he says about accomplishing all this reduction without impairing the governmental service I think will interest many. Can you say something about it?"

"The President outlines the policies. The Budget Director tries to put them into effect. His efforts to do this always have the strong support of the Chief Executive. Moreover, the President is a true New Englander and understands that thrift is never crippling. Emerson said, 'A creative economy is the fuel of magnificence.' Now, while magnificence is in no sense the note to be sounded by the Government of the United States, we at least hold that our economies are such as not to check its activities but merely to insure that those activities shall be prosecuted in a businesslike and economical way."

"There is nothing magnificent about being in debt, and Mr. Coolidge's policies, aided by the work



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of this bureau, are reducing the national debt at a pace unprecedented in history. You did not get the Coolidge phrase which I think one of the best he ever employed. In one of his speeches to our association he said: 'I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money, but because I wish to save people.' 'Now, every reduction in government expenditures, and particularly every reduction in the volume of the debt, means a lessening of the burden upon the people. It means stimulation to industry, and encouragement in personal thrift. In this sense we must construe the President's phrase. It has been a pleasure to serve him in this endeavor and to acknowledge his wise initiative and whole-hearted co-operation.'

LOS ANGELES HOLLYWOOD BEVERLY HILLS SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND SACRAMENTO FRESNO

BEKINS
depositories
SAFEGUARD
your household goods

THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

While you are away on vacation

☐ Safeguard your valuables against fire, theft and vandalism by placing them in care of the largest organization of its kind in the world.

☐ One of Bekins fireproof constructed depositories is the safest place for your household goods, rugs, paintings, draperies, silverware, furs, tapestries, chins, etc., while you are away.

☐ Add to the freedom of your vacation by arranging now for either Bekins Open Storage or a Private Locked Room for your valuable possessions. Reasonable Rates.

BEKINS MOTHPROOFING

☐ While your goods are in storage, and in order that they be free from moth destruction when returned to you—instruct us to mothproof them.

☐ Phone nearest office and our Storage or Mothproofing Man will call on you—there's no obligation.

BEKINS VAN & STORAGE CO.

MOVING SHIPING STORAGE 1927

Offices and Depositories

LOS ANGELES	SEATTLE
HOLLYWOOD	PORTLAND
SAN FRANCISCO	TACOMA
OAKLAND	VANCOUVER, B. C.
SACRAMENTO	OMAHA
FRESNO	SIOUX CITY

LIMA BEANS
Serve with a dressing of 3 parts hot melted butter and 1 part
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

FINE CHURCH FURNITURE
Buy Globecraft's seating and platform furniture and save the difference. Your inquiry will help us help you.

Globecraft Shops
111 MARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS
Est. 1899

Tickets—Coupon Books—Cafe Checks

Twenty-eight years of specializing in numbered printing have won us thousands of satisfied customers and a national reputation for accuracy and dependability. Samples and prices sent without obligation.

Reserved Seat Tickets
for Theatres, Circuses, Football Games, Fair, Auditoriums, and all amusement enterprises.

Folded Machine Tickets
for all makes of machines.

Coupon Books
for Groceries, Filling Stations, Restaurants, and all purposes.

Cafe Checks
for all eating places.

Prestige and Profit

"Goods advertised in newspapers are superior to non-advertised goods!"

This is the conclusion of a Better Business Bureau that has been checking up newspaper advertising in an Eastern city.

Careful comparisons were made of advertised goods and similar lines that were not advertised.

In 95% of the cases, the Better Business Bureau reports, the advertised articles were superior in quality to the non-advertised articles.

Good news for newspaper readers, of course, but most of them know it by experience.

How about the national advertiser who is seeking that elusive thing called "prestige"?

A manufacturer's brands are in the best company when they are in the advertising columns of the daily newspaper.

And since newspaper advertising sells goods, newspaper advertisers combine prestige with profit.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

MOTH PROTECTION
Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Best's Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging odor. \$2 postpaid. Purchase price refunded on return of container. GENTLY SALTEN CO., 44 Broad St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 9400.

AUTOMOBILE
Mileage—Power Increased
QUICKER Starting
These results guaranteed
GLOBE
Re-Atomizer
POOLPROOF
For Ford, Chevrolet, Essex or any Carburator up to 1½ inch.
Postpaid for \$1.00
Refunded if not satisfied.

Globe Sales & Distributing Co.
101 M. SPOKANE ST., SEATTLE
References: National City Bank
Chamber of Commerce
Bradstreet and Dun Agencies

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

STILL LEADING Chief Interest in National Race Centered in Cardi- nal-Pirate Series

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	37	24	.607
St. Louis	37	24	.607
Chicago	37	24	.607
New York	37	24	.607
Brooklyn	37	24	.607
Boston	37	24	.607
Philadelphia	37	24	.607
Cincinnati	37	24	.607

RESULTS SATURDAY
Brooklyn 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 7 (second game).
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Chief interest in the National League baseball race will again be centered this week in the doings of the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Clubs in their battle for the leadership of the championship standing. The two clubs are now tied for first place, each having won four games and lost three since the start of the season.

After Wednesday's game, Pittsburgh will meet Cincinnati in three games while St. Louis faces Chicago in two games at the Cubs' field. July 4 St. Louis and Pittsburgh will open a three-game series at Pittsburgh which will be the last time the two clubs will meet in the regular season.

Chicago's Chance to Climb
While St. Louis and Pittsburgh are engaged in trying to get the best of each other, the Chicago Cubs will be meeting Cincinnati the first three days of this week. The best the Cubs can do in that time is to move up into second place and then to win one of the two games which will follow.

Three in Race for Sixth
Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati are now battling for sixth place in the league. The Cubs will be in the race for the remainder of the season. Boston and Philadelphia have shown the best of the three, but they are not consistent winners and few indeed are the fans who look to see them improve their present standing.

St. Louis made the best showing of any of the teams during the last week with six victories and one defeat. The Cubs came close to a second win over the Cardinals, but they were defeated by a score of 4-2. The Cardinals, in turn, won three of their four games, including a close second with one victory and the same number of defeats. Brooklyn made the best showing of the other teams, winning three and losing three. Cincinnati came next with 4 and 5, Pittsburgh next with 3 and 4, Chicago next with 3 and 6, and Philadelphia last with 2 and 5.

NINE SELECTED TO REPRESENT N. E. A. A. U.
NEW ENGLAND A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD TEAM STANDING

NEW ENGLAND A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD TEAM STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A.	97	1	.989
Waltham A.	18	1	.947
M. I. of T.	15	1	.938
Cambridge A.	10	1	.909
Boston Y. M. C. A.	4	1	.800
Dorchester A.	4	1	.800
DeMolay	1	1	.500

Nine men have been chosen to represent New England in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States track and field meet, to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 1, 2 and 3 in Lincoln, Neb. The men are as follows: E. M. Wells and H. G. Streinberger in the hurdles; S. H. Martin in the 880-yard run; Leo Lermond in the six-mile run; Willard L. Tibbets in the mile; E. G. Wilson in the six-mile walk; O. Kendall in the high jump; Paul J. Harrington in the pole vault and A. J. Plinsky in the decathlon.

In the New England title meet Saturday in Melrose, Harrington pole vaulted over the bar at 12 ft. 6 in., a new meet record. Wells raced over the high hurdles in 15 seconds with a breeze at his back and Streinberger retained his 220-yard hurdle title in the time of 21.15 seconds. Plinsky featured the meet, winning the 500-pound weight, holding the title, scoring third in the discus; third in the hop, step and jump and third in the javelin.

BOWMAN EASTERN CHAMPION
TRAVELER ISLAND, N. Y., June 27.—Herbert L. Bowman of Bronxville and the New York Athletic Club won the men's eastern club single tennis championship yesterday at the title event here. He defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1. In the final round match on the court of the New York A. C. Bowman defeated Francis T. Seligson, New York, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1. Bowman's victory was a result of the win in the new eastern doubles championship, gained last week by Seligson and Bowman and Edward T. Jenkins Jr., 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, in the final.

W. Van Ryn and Allison Advance United States Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Tourney Gets Under Way

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 27 (Special).—John W. Van Ryn of Princeton University and Wilmer Allison University of Texas, were the outstanding winners this morning in the opening day of play for the United States Intercollegiate lawn tennis championship at Haverford, Pa. This is the forty-third renewal of the classic and 35 colleges were represented by 114 players in the draw. Van Ryn made honor work of Malcolm Mackay of Columbia University 6-1, 6-1, while Allison disposed of Robert Linschbach of the University of Pennsylvania, 6-2, 6-4. A few defaults were also recorded though none were of much consequence.

The double system of seeding inaugurated in the intercollegiate many years ago, the national system was started, not only separates the stars, but also insures a distribution of the representatives of the various colleges in different sections.

As a result several of the quarters are jammed with stars while others are vacant. In the first section, the four quarters are especially full of well-known players, while Cranston W. Holman of Stanford University, who is the only player with no opposition for four rounds.

Holman, Benjamin Gortchokoff, the first seed, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, second seed, were placed at the top of the quarters while the other four seeded in the vacant eighth are J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, with Holman in the first quarter, N. J. Sullivan of Lehigh University in the second quarter, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the third quarter, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the fourth quarter.

Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard captain-elect, John A. Barr of Texas, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, were placed at the top of the quarters while the other four seeded in the vacant eighth are J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, with Holman in the first quarter, N. J. Sullivan of Lehigh University in the second quarter, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the third quarter, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the fourth quarter.

With Gortchokoff as the first seed, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the second quarter, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the third quarter, and J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard, in the fourth quarter. The quarter-finals will be played on the links of the Worcester Golf Club here, July 27 to 30. The quarter-finals will be played on the links of the Worcester Golf Club here, July 27 to 30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—FIRST ROUND
Gordon Hodge, Swarthmore, won by default from G. E. Morecroft Jr., Dartmouth.
Edward R. Tarantolo, New York University, won by default from A. Wright, Harvard.
David O. Laughlin, Pittsburgh, won by default from Kane, Notre Dame.
Allan Harrington, Fordham, won by default from J. E. W. Whitbeck, Harvard.
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CAHILL CHOSEN AS SECRETARY U. S. Football Association Convention Closes— Peacefully

ST. LOUIS, June 27 (AP).—The pre-season session of the United States Football Association, the fourteenth annual convention, came to a peaceful close here Saturday night, with the appointment of Thomas W. Cahill of Newark, N. J., as secretary. Cahill was chosen by a vote of 11-10, and a battle for reinstatement was fought when James Armstrong declared he was not a candidate for reappointment as secretary.

The convention voted to hold its 1928 convention in Milwaukee, when Detroit, the only other contestant, withdrew. The closing session, like all the others, was marked by the professional interests. Nathan Agar, head of the Detroit Wanderers, and delegate of the American Soccer League, spokesman for the professional clubs, sought to place the council on record as endorsing the American Soccer League, which was the only professional league to be sanctioned or rejected with regard to the amateur matches by barnstorming teams.

Agar sought to have the sanction of the foreign relations committee tacked to a command that state associations must accept the dates fixed by the touring team. When the motion was put, the Canadian and American Soccer League, which was the only professional league to be sanctioned or rejected with regard to the amateur matches by barnstorming teams.

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Yale Retains Its Pony Polo Title Defeats Harvard 8 to 5—Oars- man Clark and Guest Stars of Game

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—The first time in the history of the Intercollegiate Polo Association, the title has been won twice in succession. Yale University, winner of the championship of the United States, defeated Harvard 8 to 5 in the final match of the series today at the Polo Grounds.

The only club playing for a lower record of victories in the round-robin series. The score was 8 to 5. Princeton University, in the second game, defeated Harvard 11 to 3 in a game that was especially notable for the performance of the teams in the first game.

Though he was not able to head off the attack of the Princeton team, Clark, Harvard, N. 3, established a record that can hardly be compared with any of the feats of the past. He scored four goals in the first half, and then scored two more in the second half, making a total of six goals.

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YANKEES HOLD Athletics Take Second Place as Chicago Continues in Bad Slump

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—The Yankees held their position as the second-place team in the American League today, as Chicago continued its bad slump. The Yankees won 2-1 from the Red Sox, while Chicago lost 1-0 to the Athletics.

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New York Yacht Club Opens Its Seventy-Sixth Annual Regatta Largest and Fastest Sailing Yachts in America Take Part in Race for N. Y. Y. C. Course Cups Which Is Being Held Off Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27 (Special).—A score of the largest and fastest sailing yachts in America were on the water today for the opening of the New York Yacht Club's series of three regattas off this port for major yachts. Conditions at the regatta for racing were superb, with fine northwest breeze, a scintillating atmosphere and a long, lazy roll of a sea.

The Yachts did not leave the harbor until noon, as the racing signal was not scheduled until 1 p. m. an unusually late hour for the larger boats.

The race today was for the New York Yacht Club course cups, two trophies offered by the late Commodore James Gordon Bennett, which are won by the owner of the yacht which makes the fastest time in the race.

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GOOD YEAR FOR GEORGIA TECH Over 1600 Athletes Take Part in Athletics at Southern School

ATLANTA, Ga.—More than 1600 athletes were the White and Gold in action, this number comprising 121 teams competing in 230 contests during the last collegiate year at the Georgia School of Technology, according to figures announced by Head Coach William A. Alexander.

Intramural sports, which recorded an unusually strong showing during the past season, provided 1150 of the total number of contests. These athletes competed on 106 teams in 99 games. There were 115 contestants on six minor sports teams, with a scheduled 10 major varsity games, 101 major varsity games played during the year, necessitating the sending of nine teams into action and the enrollment of 275 contestants.

Georgia Tech, according to Coach Little, made a very satisfactory record in the 1926-27 season, winning 73 and losing 23 for a percentage of .753. Sixty-three southern conference games were included and Georgia Tech finished in second place in the conference. The athletes who took part in these games were rewarded with trophies and letters, and the school's record was a very creditable one.

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Harvard-Yale Net Team Sails Soon ROUGH WATER AND HIGH WINDS HINDER

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Art News and Comment

Ancient Chinese Frescoes

By FRANK RUTTER

London, June 4. — Of Europe were inspired for the decoration of Christian cathedrals a century or two later.

The ecclesiastical subjects, it may be noted, mostly bear indications of an Indian origin, and one group of three figures (No. 17)—showing a Buddhist priest, a Lama and a Lohan—is strongly reminiscent of the famous Ajanta cave frescoes in India. Further, the cowl worn by the Lama is of distinctly Indian type, such as is alleged to have been taken from India by Atisa to Tibet in the eighth century and there adopted as part of a monk's habit. But these Chinese paintings are less sensual in form than their Indian prototypes, and though there is a general adherence to the system of symbolic iconography developed in India, important modifications are seen in the rendering of garments. Whereas in Indian painting these closely embrace the figures, in the Chinese frescoes they become more loose and flowing, suggesting the appearance of being wafted by gentle breezes. The extremely graceful circular composition "Kwan Yin Seated" (No. 1) and the full length standing figure of "A Buddhist Priest" (No. 4) may be cited as peculiarly beautiful paintings exemplifying this characteristic. This slight indication of motion is a relief from, and yet perfectly harmonious with, the sense of placidity which dominates the figures themselves, and it is one of the secret causes of that ethereal nobility which graces these Chinese paintings.

The beginnings of mural painting in China are lost in the mists of antiquity. It is on record that a portrait of the Buddhist Worthies Vimalakirti was painted on the wall of a Buddhist monastery about 364 A. D., but this is thought to have been not a true fresco, but a painting on stone. According to a seventh century poet, Lo Pin-wang, it would appear that the fresco form of wall-painting was first introduced into China under the Liang dynasty (503-557 A. D.) for the ornamentation of temples and palaces. What these sixth and seventh century paintings were like is at present unknown, but it has been surmised that they were merely painted statues based on the work of sculptors of an earlier age.

During the Tang Dynasty (618-905 A. D.) there was general activity in mural painting, and the famous artist Wu Tzu-tzu himself is said to have painted no less than 300 frescoes on temple walls during the period 720 to 760 A. D. Many of these Tang paintings have no doubt perished by natural decay, but still more were ruthlessly destroyed owing to the edict of the Emperor Wu Tsung in 845 for the wholesale abolition of all Buddhist temples within the empire. Though his successor Li Tsung restored Buddhism to its former status in 861, it is stated that during this interval over 4600 temples were destroyed. This is the explanation why so little remains of the great mural paintings of the Tang period, the chief exception being the temple at Nanking dedicated to the Supreme Being founded by Ming Ti of the T'ang dynasty. This temple was spared the destruction because Confucian figures had been painted on walls side by side with Buddhist divinities.

During the Sung Dynasty (960-1126 A. D.) the conflicts between Buddhism and Confucianism were somewhat appeased. New temples were built in great numbers and henceforward there are constant records of Sung artists whose specialty was fresco painting. Painting absorbed more and more the artistic faculties of the nation, and the art of sculpture proportionally declined. The 43 examples of wall-paintings at the Yamanaka Galleries come from two temples in the province of Shan-shi, built during the Sung dynasty, but at what exact date there is no record.

In technique these wall-paintings are composed of a backing of caliche and loam intermixed with rice straw and the fibrous part of reeds: the plaster thus formed has been coated with black lime reduced to a creamy paste, and the smooth surface thus made painted mainly with iron red, copper green and ochre, with an occasional touch of gray or blue added. When we realize the very fragile and friable nature of these paintings it seems little less than a miracle that they should not only have survived so many centuries but should have traveled thousands of miles without damage.

Considerable variety of treatment is seen in the outlines of the faces, hands and feet, some showing flesh color, while others outlines are in black; in others the whole of the flesh appears to have had a coloring akin to that of the human skin; others again the simple black and white style reputedly originated by Wang Wei in the early eighth century. In some the jewels of the Bodhisattvas and other divinities are rendered in low relief—similar to that sometimes employed by Crivelli and other of his Italian contemporaries—and this is held by some to be evidence of late Sung work. But as Mr. Will H. Edmunds points out in his introduction to the Yamanaka Catalogue—to which I am indebted for much information here given—it is recorded that Wei-chih I-Sen introduced this relief, an exotic style, into his paintings, under the patronage of the Emperor Tai Tsung, in the early seventh century, so that of any certain indication of date by such slender evidence there is considerable doubt.

Both in the Yamanaka exhibits and in the superb Eumorphopolis frescoes at the British Museum the linear convention reigns supreme, and the line has that calligraphic quality which is characteristic of all oriental art. It is the beauty of the line, the distinction of the design and the added (but secondary) grace of the delicate, reticent color that constitute the technical means to the refined and lofty expression conveyed by these frescoes. Both in the perfection of their clarity of line and in the serene devotional character of the sentiments expressed these Sung frescoes have a certain kinship with the work of Botticelli and the very best of the Florentine Primitives. Under the impulses stirred by religious faith these early Chinese painters were moved, as Mr. Edmunds indicates, to delineate the objects of their devotion in much the same manner as we think the artists

lags and makes them at one and the same time so dignified in their repose yet so poignant in their vitality. The Yamanaka exhibition also includes a few secular subjects, such as the remarkable "Scene in a Court of Justice" (No. 32), showing a magistrate seated at a table with an attendant on each side, while below him, at another table, is the recording clerk and on his left a prosecuting counsel holding a partly-unrolled scroll. Thus we learn that the decorations of Chinese temples were not always purely religious, and it may be conjectured that these secular subjects probably portray incidents in the lives of those pious founders whose liberality secured the establishment of the place for worship. Thus these paintings play much the same part as that of the portraits of "The Donors" in early Christian altarpieces, and another link is thus established between the art of the East and of the West.

The discovery and exhibition of these Chinese frescoes, which cannot be later than the twelfth century and probably are much earlier, is an event of much more than antiquarian and archaeological importance. It is a further revelation of the supreme beauty and nobility of a practical art founded on symbolism, linear in technique, and devotional in intention. Looking at these precious fragments of the past the observer cannot fail to realize how much painting loses, and how little it gains, when it abandons the conventions of symbolic presentation to pursue a more "realistic" representation of the illusion of material appearances.

Chinese Paintings in the Eumorphopolis Collection. By Laurence Binyon. London. Messrs. Ernest Benn. £12. 12s.

Sargent at First Hand

LETTERS written by John Sargent Sargent in France, at the age of nine, while traveling with his parents, give a marked clue to the future artist's ability to see things, accurately and without the personal bias of any notion imposed upon the scene by the observer's fancy. His mother loved to travel, and maintained that it was less expensive to keep on the move than to settle in one place. Always the youngest son, Sargent was a young traveler, and at 13 he was the youth committed to art as a career, and manifesting his bent by drawing for the "sheer fun" of translating on paper the record of what he saw. He seems, as a boy, never to have drawn "out of his head." He was much more taken up with things there before his eyes, the shadow of an oleander on a wall, the attitude of a fellow traveler in a railway carriage, the bronze figures around the tomb of Maximilian at Innsbruck, a country cart, a statue, or a corner of architecture—any detail, in fact, of the visible world.

In 1870 Sargent, not 14, gained the annual prize of the Accademia della Belle Arti in Florence, where he had quickly manifested his superiority as a student. When he was not in his classes, he was out on sketching tours with his mother, and had real gift for drawing. It might have been remarked by Sargent, as well as by Tiepolo, that he kept at ways at work "so as not to get out of practice." During Sargent's last visit to Boston he kept on working, holidays and every day. Like Botticelli, who never stops writing, Sargent appeared to be uneasy when he was not at work.

A part of the next four years were spent in travel, with the exception of a year in Paris, later entering the atelier patronized by Carolus Duran, probably the most fashionable portrait painter of the time in France. The atelier, says the Hon. Evan Charteris, K. C., in his biography of Sargent, recently published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons at \$6, "was run by some American students, who made a fixed charge to cover expenses. Duran gave his services for nothing. That was the general practice, to which the well-known studio of the painter would look to a return for his services in the prestige of his studio and the missionary work done in his behalf by his students. In all cases the advancement of art was a sufficient pretext."

"The pupils of the atelier Duran worked in a studio on the Boulevard Montparnasse. A model would be brought on Monday, and painting would begin on Tuesday. Twice a week, generally on Tuesday and Friday, Duran himself would descend from Olympus to review the work of his pupils. The visit was a very formal affair. Nothing was omitted that could add to the prestige of the occasion. The master's entry was a signal for the pupils to rise in their places; then they stood beside their easels he would approach one or other of them, and after a moment's inspection of their work and without turning round, hold out his hand for the brush or pencil with which the pupil stood ready; having made his corrections, he would pass on to a neighboring easel. His observations were brief and his comments exceedingly rare. . . . One day a week the whole class would adjourn to Duran's own studio, where, with the awe in those days

more easily inspired, they would watch the master at work. No great cordiality seems to have existed between Duran and his pupils. They were there to learn and he was there to teach, that was the beginning and end of it."

Duran insisted that his pupils make constant study of Velasquez. He counseled them to omit in their pictures all that was not essential to the realization of the central purpose of the composition. His teaching was focussed on the study of values and half-tones, above all, half-tones. Here lies, Duran would say, the secret of painting, in the half-tone of each plane, in economy, the accents and in the handling of the lights, so that they should play their part in the picture only with a palpable and necessary significance.

Sargent always recognized his debt to the teaching of Duran. When William James asked Sargent how he avoided false values, the painter replied: "You must classify the values. If you begin with the middle tone and work up from it to the darks—so that you deal last with your highest lights and darkest darks—you avoid false accents. That's what Carolus Duran taught me. It's hard to find anyone who knew more about oil paints than Frans Hals, and that was his procedure."

In his student days, as ever afterward, Sargent was a prodigious worker. From eight to five on weekdays he worked at the Duran atelier. Leaving the studio he would go to the Ecole des Beaux Arts. After dinner, beginning at seven, he would go to the Bonnat Studio to attend a class lasting from eight to 10. He found time every Sunday for work at home, as well as for entertaining, music and reading. E. C. S.

Parasnis Collection of Mughal Pictures
BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The well-known Parasnis collection of old Indian paintings is now in the market and may go to America, as it is stated that negotiations have been opened for its sale there.

The Satura Museum, where this collection is housed, consists of two parts. One section comprises valuable documents and books. This treasure has been saved for the country by the generosity of the Bombay Government by offering to the Parasnis family a pension in perpetuity in return for a free and unconditional deed of gift of the collection. The pictorial collection is separate. Government admittedly having no claim over that section, it can consequently be disposed of by the family in any way they think best.

The 311 pictures provide a magnificent record of the Mughal Empire at its height. Some of them form part of those rich and rare surveys which were sent from Delhi to the Rajas of Satara and the Peshwas of Poona, while others were collected from ancient families in Northern India.

The most valuable picture of all perhaps is that of Akbar with his preceptor, Miran-ud-din Chisti. This surpasses all other examples of Mughal art in India, both for detail and coloring. This picture is of the early seventeenth century and was painted by Maja Nisham. Another picture of the same period is that of Jahangir, painted by the Emperor's artist, Govardhan.

The collection includes portraits of all the Delhi Emperors, a miniature of Mumtaz Mahal (Mughal Empress), pictures of sports of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, illuminated manuscripts and Chinese paintings.

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R. J. Enraght Moony

London, May 30

PAINTER who has already benefited by Sir Joseph Duveen's scheme to aid our lesser known artists is Robert James Enraght Moony, whose picture, "The Legend," at Leeds, was purchased by Sir Berkeley Moynihan. Though



R. J. Enraght Moony Beside a Canvas He Sent to the Chicago Art Institute International Show.

he has exhibited at the Academy, the New English Art Club and other leading London exhibitions for a number of years, Moony is only now beginning to receive the attention his delightful and individual art deserves. Contrary to the general trend of the times, Moony is a precision in technique, quite pre-Raphaelite in his love of detail, and the romantic in sentiment; his pictures and water colors are remarkable for their richly embroidered designs, their glowing mellow colors, their adherence to the facts of nature, and the poetical imagination they reveal.

Born at "The Doon" in King's County, Ireland, the home of the O'Moony (O Molnab) since dim antiquity, nurtured on the legends of the saints and kings of Ireland, it is small wonder that a vein of mysticism and poetry runs through all Moony's paintings. The Pilgrim's Way from Tara to Clonmacnois through the lawn of his old home, go to Bonnat's Studio to attend a class lasting from eight to 10. He found time every Sunday for work at home, as well as for entertaining, music and reading. E. C. S.

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acterizes his work. But this artist is one of the rare few who are the masters and not the servants of facts; however elaborate his composition may be in the richness of its contents, it is always unified, and made simple by a controlling mentality. His pictures are loaded with beauty, but never overloaded with detail. He is a painter whose business in life it is to set before us the



R. J. Enraght Moony Beside a Canvas He Sent to the Chicago Art Institute International Show.

endless variety of loveliness that nature has to offer. Like Robert Louis Stevenson, he is convinced that the world is so full of such wonderful things

that his happiness in the spectacle bubbles over rubro paint, and his pictures communicate to the spectator the joy in the artist's being and connote the store of legend and romance with which supreme beauty in nature scenery is associated. F. R.

Rubens' Celebration, Antwerp
BRUSSELS, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—The town of Antwerp is preparing for an observance of the 350th anniversary of the birth of Peter Paul Rubens. On July 23 next an exhibition of a large number of the works of Rubens connected with the life and the work of the artist will be opened. On July 25 there will be a reception at the town hall for artists and painters and an academic session. There will also be a popular fête and a procession.

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American Interest in Oriental Art

RECENT visitors to America from Asia and Europe have marveled at the truly impressive collections which America, the new country, has already formed of the art manifestations of the Far East. No two races could be further removed from one another in habits of thought, it would seem, than the Chinese and the Americans. Why is it that the art of the one has made such an appeal to the other?

Keen students from Japan, whose archaeological studies are setting a new pace, curators from European museums, globe-trotters and writers on "art subjects" are amazed to find, in several large American museums, collections of whose extent and quality they had no adequate idea. They all say, "Why don't you publish these things? They are necessary for the work of students in other countries. Only the Americans can afford to travel. They should make their collections available to those who must stay at home."

After due discount is made for professional courtesy, it really is remarkable how many of the finest Oriental things have come to America within the last decade, and it is gratifying to know that most of them are to be seen in the great museums which are open to the public. In Europe the best Oriental things are found in the homes of the private collectors, although their generosity in showing their collections to those who are seriously interested is one of the things which makes the European trips of our curators truly memorable events.

Some of the earliest Chinese acquisitions were brought back to Salem by the Yankee skippers in their clipper ships, and, while many of these still repose in the homes of Salem, others are in the Essex Institute and the Peabody Museum. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts collection, in many ways the best in the world, owes its beginning to Ernest Fenollosa of Salem, who went to Japan as a professor of philosophy and had come under the influence of Charles Eliot Norton at Harvard. He found many Chinese masterpieces in the Japanese collections.

The Metropolitan collection in New York is largely the result of the labors of S. C. Bosch Reitz, the genial Dutch curator who recently resigned after 12 years of faithful service. The Freer Gallery at Washington is the outcome of years of passionate collecting by a whimsical and headstrong man, whose genuine love of the beautiful was often handicapped by too great confidence in a comparatively unknown field.

The Chicago collections in the Art Institute, for the most part the memorial gift of a woman who is keenly sensitive to Oriental ideas of beauty, are supplemented by the very discriminating loans of two of the trustees, while the collections of the Field Museum formed by that ardent sinologist Dr. Berthold Laufer, though chiefly formed for ethnological purposes yet contain much of true artistic interest.

There has been for some time in

America a generous willingness on the part of private collectors to donate objects of supreme value to museums, and the museums, realizing their happy tendency, have naturally done what they could to help and encourage the private collector. While there are not, in America, private collections to compare with the Eumorphopolis collection in London, there are many collectors who have smaller collections of objects of equal merit, and the American museums are far better off as a whole than the museums of Europe through the gifts of public-spirited citizens. This discriminating collecting cannot be an affection, nor can it be due solely to the advice of dealers who cannot, of course, argue from entirely disinterested standpoints. I believe that it is due to the keen desire for perfection which has permeated all the art of China, and has been sufficiently realized to become apparent to the thoughtful observer of another race and period of time.

Due to economic causes, perhaps, China has never had what we call social consciousness, and for that reason has never had an idea of art for the masses. Neither did the Medici, for that matter, I suppose. The Chinese artist prided himself upon being a "superior man," a person extremely sensitive to the spiritual values of things, and he desired to have his art appreciated by a "superior man." The adulation of the masses meant nothing to him. He assumed always that he was painting for a kindred nature and had no desire to mystify.

He knew that his critics, although not necessarily painters, would always be masters of the brush-drawn line, and realized that the craftsmanship of brush technique was absolutely essential. Most of us do not know how to read or write Chinese characters, and much of their beauty of execution is lost to us, but we cannot help perceiving, albeit somewhat blindly, that there is an immense reserve of conscious power, the knowledge that the technique of expression will always respond to the exigencies of creation.

The Chinese, painters par excellence, make their highest appeal to us in painting, but there are very few Chinese paintings of first quality in America outside of the collections of the Boston Museum and the Freer Gallery. Only the occasional work of sculpture reaches the heights of great art, and yet some of the finest pieces are in American museums.

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collections. In one of the lesser arts the Chinese are probably supreme. Never have they been surpassed in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain, and splendid examples of these crafts are in many of our American museums.

Although the brushwork decoration (when it exists) is necessarily the work of minor artists there is often in the profiling of a par or vase a sweep of line, a surety of movement, a perfection of execution, never surpassed even in the curve of the echinus of a Parthenon capital. Although the lesser art creations of China are trivial and often tardy, there is a sobriety of purpose, a dignity of conception, and a passion for beauty that ennoble the better work in all branches of artistic endeavor.

One of the reasons that we are able to appreciate and understand to some extent the art of China is that it is never imitative. Occidentals are learning at the best art of all ages has never been purely imitative—the Chinese have never had to learn this. They seem instinctively to have realized from the first that art is an abstraction, but an abstraction based solidly upon a knowledge of facts. A Chinese painting of a rocky hillside tells us as much of its lasting verities as could a textbook on geology, but it does not give us a photograph of a hill. Abstractions, of course, give rise to conventions of expression, and if we are impatient with them and give them no more than a careless glance Chinese art will say nothing to us—we will think it curious or bizarre. If there is in our nature, however, anything akin to the Chinese thirst for perfection, a thoughtful study of Chinese Art will satisfy us.

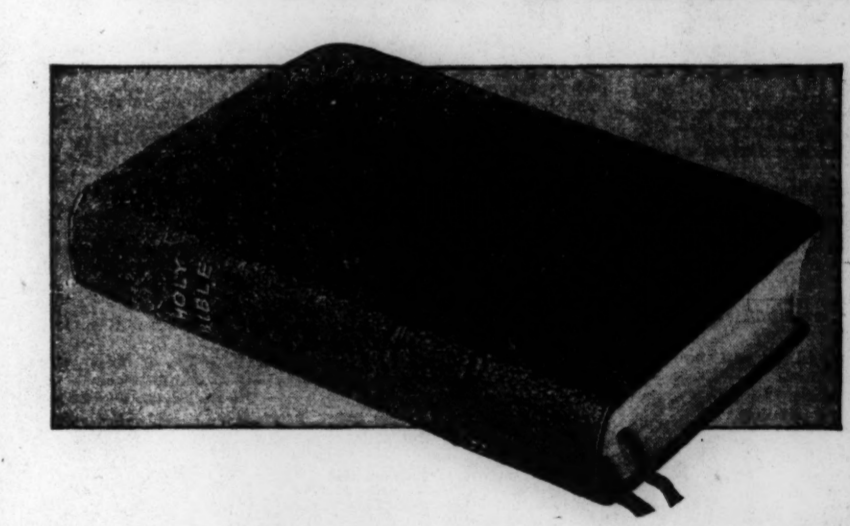
For this reason it is gratifying to find that in hurrying America, too easily called materialistic, there is a widespread appreciation of one of the subtlest manifestations of the art impulse.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales Great Heroes

The Story of Alfred the Great

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

OVER a thousand years ago England was divided into little kingdoms and each kingdom had its own ruler. In one of these little kingdoms, called Wessex, Ethelwulf was the King. His wife was Queen Osburgha and they had five sons. The sons' names were rather unusual, for they were Ethelstan, Ethelbald, Ethelbert and Ethelred, and the youngest one of all was called Alfred.

The people of Wessex were Saxons, a hardy, yellow-haired race who had come over from Europe years before. They did not like to live in the stone buildings that the Romans had left so they made their homes outside the old walled towns. They were rude little houses built of clay and mud. And because they had never heard of glass they had no window panes, and the wind and rain and snow whizzed through their little houses and made them rather uncomfortable.

But the Saxons would have been happy if it had not been for the Vikings. The Vikings were Danes who lived in the narrow waterways of Norway and who made their living by plundering or taking whatever they saw. And because England was so divided into small kingdoms which did not help each other, the Vikings or Danes found it very easy to swoop down upon some little Saxon town and carry off anything and everything they pleased.

The Vikings' ships were long boats, very low in the middle, where there were sometimes as many as 30 pairs of oars. The bow and stern were high and had dragons' heads carved on them. Sometimes the Danes hoisted a little square sail to help them along. So you see the Vikings could come in their long boats and land and take cattle and any other food before the Saxons had time to rally to the defense of their property.

This is the way it was in Wessex when Alfred was a little boy.

Alfred Visits Rome

When he was only five years old his father, Ethelwulf, sent him on a friendly visit to Rome. He also sent with Alfred a whole parade of noblemen. The noblemen went to court and all Alfred had to do was to sit in the garden of the palace with the French King's children who were also visiting there. Then his father came after him. Alfred had not been at home very long when his brother, Ethelbert, became King. Alfred went to live with him and there he studied the beautiful old books and really became a wonderful student.

Then Ethelbert was made King and Alfred was old enough to help. And when the Danes next marched toward Wessex, Ethelbert and Alfred were able to turn them back.

Not long after this Alfred became King himself and he began at once to rebuild the schools and churches and to gather around him a great many learned men. He began to re-

write the laws and to encourage artists and tried to make his kingdom noted for other deeds than battles.

Alfred Builds a Navy

But soon the Danes came again. So he gave them a great amount of money if they would promise to stay out of Wessex for four years. This the Danes said they would do.

This was because Alfred had thought of a great plan. As soon as the Danes were out of sight he began to build a navy! And his people had never had a navy before. And then he built forts in every place that the Danes were apt to go, and rebuilt all the old ones. Then he started out to cruise the waters around England. He met the enemy, and captured one of the seven ships while the others fled as rapidly as possible. Thus he had saved Wessex from the Danes for another year.

But when the Danes did come again it was in the wintertime and Alfred and his wife and children were forced to find a home in a swampy wood. It was during that cold winter that Alfred was out one day when a great snowstorm came sweeping down. And Alfred, the King, was not able to get back to his family, so he knocked at the door of a little hut and asked the man to let him come in and get warm by his fire.

The Bread Burns

The man recognized the King but he did not tell his wife. So when the man had gone out and the wife was busy with her housework, she told the King to attend to the bread which she had just mixed and placed on the hearth to bake. The King promised to turn the loaves as soon as they were brown on one side. But he was busy planning and never noticed until the bread was nearly burned to a crisp.

And he was very much startled and sorry when she began to scold him and tell him he was lazy and that he would have been only too glad to eat it. Of course, she could have been more polite but Alfred was grateful for her kindness and when he was once more on his throne he gave them a nice farm and plenty of cows.

Months passed and spring came and the signal fires burned brightly on the hillside. For the Saxon clans were gathering again. At Egbert's Stone, Alfred met his men once more and there they vowed to follow him wherever he wished to lead them.

The Saxon army was much smaller than the Danes and the King knew he would have to take the Vikings by surprise if he were to win a victory. So all night they tramped through the unused paths of the woods and when morning came the Danes were surprised and astonished to find themselves surrounded by the Saxons. And after a time they were glad to promise to stay in a portion of the country given them by Alfred. In that little

portion called Daneland they settled down and had their own government, which was under the Saxon King.

Again there was peace in the land and Alfred had time to carry out his cherished plan to educate his people to be intelligent and versed in the knowledge of books and arts. And as all the books of that time were in Latin or Greek he wrote them over into his own language. And he also started the history of his times called the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Under his wise rule London became one of the greatest trading centers in all the world and many merchants came to visit it.

Never was there a better or wiser king or one who gave more thought and care to the welfare of his people and the good of his country. Alfred was truly great.

This month, children, I told you the story of Alfred instead of the one about Roland; and next month I will tell you a story about still another hero.

The Great Horned Owl

Two little tuftlike horns you see Above his big round eyes That stare at you and then at me From screening fans of green fir tree In solemn, mild surprise.

When mountain nights with hushes fill, There seldom breaks a sound, But on some high and lonely hill, Where pines are tall and dark and still,

He boldly fits around; And sends his mournful, asking cry Up to the curving moon.

Or down to where, when passing by, A shepherd had come stooping nigh To hear that eerie tune.

Through sleeping groves he goes all night In silent, zestful quest, But when comes dawn and morning light As sun peeps bright o'er mountain height,

The great horned owl seeks rest. Oscar H. Roemer.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I like the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog, the Mail Bag, the interesting stories and Wee Tales of Great Heroes. I am 11 years of age and would like to receive letters from some other girl my age. There are some locust trees across the street and many birds come and sing and sing. Jean N. (Will Helen S. of Chicago and Gene C. please send in their names and addresses. Each child must have a letter in the Mail Bag—Ed.)

Saw Joan sitting on the front steps this afternoon and I stopped to say hello. "Oh, she said, 'You're the little dog that's going out to the farm for the summer, aren't you?' And I smiled and wagged my tail and told her I was."

And then she said, "That's a fine way to treat your friends, and she wanted to know what was to become of her and who would play with her after I had gone."

"I'm going to cry, that's what I'm going to do," she said and she did it, too. "But I felt like two cents."

But she stopped suddenly and threw her arms around me and said, "Aw, I was only teasing you, after which I felt so happy and relieved I wanted to dance a jig!"



Milly-Molly-Mandy Stays Up in the Tree.

Milly-Molly-Mandy Gets Up a Tree

By JOYCE BRISLEY

CE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy saw a ladder leaning against the branch of a tree just past the duck pond at the corner of the village. It was a nice long ladder and a nice big branch and a nice green spreading tree, and Milly-Molly-Mandy thought how nice to climb the ladder and sit on the branch in the spreading tree and see how much she could see up there!

So she climbed the ladder very carefully and then she sat on the branch, with the green leaves tickling her legs and flipping up and down at her hat. It was such a nice place—she could see right down the village street as far as the cross-roads (where the red bus was just passing), and she could see right up the white road, with the hedge on one side, as far as the nice white cottage with the thatched roof (where she lived with Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt); and she could see the whole of the duck pond at one glance (where three ducks were waggling their tails and making gabbly sounds in the water with their beaks).

Milly-Molly-Mandy wished she could stay up there all day, only she thought perhaps she had better be getting down now. But she just waited until a cart had passed and then she waited until the grocer's boy had gone out of sight with his basket of groceries. And then she turned carefully to climb down the ladder again.

But Milly-Molly-Mandy had never noticed that the man who left the ladder there had come and fetched it while the cart was rattling past (not dreaming there was anyone up in the tree). She only saw that the ladder was ab-so-lute-ly gone!

Milly-Molly-Mandy sat and held on and thought. It had felt so nice being up in the tree while she thought she could get down from it any minute; it was very funny, but it didn't feel a little bit nice directly she found she couldn't. "If I shouted as loud as ever I can, somebody might hear," thought Milly-Molly-Mandy, "only I expect you like it quite a lot." And somehow the tree seemed nicer again.

Presently a horse came slowly clip-clopping along from the cross-roads, led by a man, and they walked down the village street; and Milly-Molly-Mandy got all ready to call out politely as soon as they came near enough. But the man turned off by the forge, and the horse clip-clopped after him, to have some new shoes put on.

Next Milly-Molly-Mandy saw Mrs. Jakes, the postman's wife, come out into her back garden and hang up a towel. Milly-Molly-Mandy waved, but Mrs. Jakes didn't see her, and went in and shut the door!

Presently Milly-Molly-Mandy saw Mr. Hubble step out of the baker's shop, and come walking along with his stick. Mr. Hubble always walked

the little girl said, "Can't you get down?"

And Milly-Molly-Mandy cried, "Oh, please will you help me get me down? I've been up here such a long time!" So the little girl looked around, and then she ran back to Mr. Blunt's garden and beckoned some one to the pailings. And then Billy Blunt's head looked over. And then the little girl explained what was the matter. And then Billy Blunt ran out of the garden into the corn-shop. And then Mr. Blunt came out of the corn-shop with a long ladder. And then he set it under the tree and climbed up. And then Billy Blunt ran out of the garden into the corn-shop. And then Mr. Blunt came out of the corn-shop with a long ladder. And then he set it under the tree and climbed up.

Mr. Hubble Goes By So Milly-Molly-Mandy watched Mr. Hubble and his stick coming along toward her down the street, and wondered whether he would see her. And when he didn't, she suddenly felt shy, thinking of his stick, and didn't want to call out as he went past (though a moment afterward she wished she had, for she didn't really think he would poke her with his stick up there).

"Oh, dear!" thought Milly-Molly-Mandy, "I must shout out to the next person who comes by."

The next person who came in sight was a little girl in a white muslin frock, who went into Miss Muggins' shop. Milly-Molly-Mandy had seen her before—she had just come to live at the Big House with the green railings, past the cross-roads. Presently the little girl came out again with a little paper bag (Milly-Molly-Mandy wondered if it held raspberry-drops or aniseed-balls). She was rather a way off, but Milly-Molly-Mandy thought she must try to shout loud enough to make her hear.

But then she couldn't think what to shout! The little girl didn't look quite the sort of little girl you'd suddenly shout "Hi!" to, and Milly-Molly-Mandy didn't want to call out "Hello!" as if she were calling, and she didn't know the little girl's name. It was really quite awkward. And then the little girl wandered down to look at the ducks. And when she got near, she suddenly saw Milly-Molly-Mandy up in the tree! The little girl stopped and looked at Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Milly-Molly-Mandy held on and looked at the little girl. And then

Puzzle

These are all names of pies. Can you put the letters in the right order? Krylabereh, melon, ratdsuc, ghrivena, taleoheco, peplepan, caphe, yherer, nehkice, mcare.

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Jean's Music Lessons

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

Jean is having music lessons to teach her to play the piano. Uncle Ned says she must learn to listen well, or she will never play well, and so she has "listening lessons." Girls and boys who would like to share these lessons will find Jean on the last Monday of each month.

Toy Music

GRANDFATHER and Jean were all alone. The rain kept them from going to the park as Grandfather had promised. When the rest of the family left for the day, Grandfather said they were rain-prisoners. But that did not help much. Jean stood at the window watching the rain drops splashing into the puddles on the pavement. Suddenly she heard a bird call. "Where is the bird?" She ran into the living room to find it. There sat Grandfather blowing a toy bird-whistle. He took it from his lips to laugh at the funny look on Jean's face.

"Why shouldn't I play a whistle?" he asked her. "I can tell you that once upon a time some very fine musicians played tin whistles for a very grand price." Then Jean knew that there was to be a story. She brought her little chair and said, "I am all ready to hear about it." Grandfather gave her the bird whistle to hold while he told her about Haydn and his Toy Symphony.

More than 100 years ago, Haydn, a very famous musician, had charge of all the music for the court of a grand prince of Austria. Each morning Haydn went to the Prince to ask if his highness wished to hear music that day. If so, then Haydn must not only see that there was proper music for a grand palace, but he must also see that the men of the orchestra were dressed quite properly in knee breeches, with white stockings and white linen ruffes for their necks, and pig-tail wigs powdered white. So you may know that it was a very grand thing to be musician for a prince.

Haydn used to write much wonderful music for his concerts. His favorite kind was a piece for many instruments made by a certain pattern called a symphony. He made many symphonies for his court concerts. But Haydn loved a joke, and he must have known that the Prince did too. One day at a country fair he saw a peddler with a pack of toy instruments. That gave Haydn an idea. A toy trumpet must be just like a big trumpet, but with a funny squeaky voice. Toy instruments! Why not a toy symphony!

Haydn bought enough toy bird calls and whistles and rattles and trumpets for his whole orchestra. He hid them away in his room at the palace until he could write a Toy Symphony. He made it like a real symphony, writing out the parts for each player, but he marked them "tin trumpets," "rattle," "bird whistle," and all the rest of the toys. Then one evening at the palace when the Prince and all the Court assembled for the concert Haydn distributed the toys to the players and gave them their music for the Toy Symphony.

"Oh, I wish I had been there!" Jean cried. "Wouldn't it be funny?" Grandfather opened the magic box. "It's real rainy-day music," he said. "Oh, with all the toys!" Jean cried. Grandfather chuckled. "See how many you can find," he suggested. "There are three parts to the

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THE HOME FORUM

The Use of Landscape in Fiction

INSTEAD of attending courses of study on the history of literature, one of a thoroughly inquisitive and investigating spirit can learn to appreciate the art of writing by examining the workmanship of great novels, plays or romances—"taking them down" as it were, after the fashion of a good engineer and noting their delicate parts and exquisite adjustments.

In pursuance of such a purpose it is very interesting to take a novel by a master hand and observe the practice of the best authors of showing us a landscape only by describing it through the eyes of the character who looks out upon it: a method employed most conscientiously by Henry James.

There is in "The Ambassadors" a chapter dealing with a day's excursion into the countryside near Paris, taken by Strether, the American, which well illustrates this excellence; for Strether, when he reaches the winding river and looks at the poplars, the reeds, the sunny silvery sky and the shady woody horizon, at once recognizes "the cool special green of French ruralism" before his eyes as the very scene he once admired in a picture chanced upon at home in Boston, a Laminet—and proceeds to pick up its special points.

"The oblong gilt frame disposed its enclosing lines; the poplars and willows, the reeds and the river—a river of which he didn't know, and didn't want to know the name—fell into the composition, full of felicity within them; the sky was silver and turquoise and varnish; the village on the left was white and the church on the right gray; it was all there; in short—it was what he wanted."

Very charming is the passage from an older writer, Walter Pater, describing Gaston De Latour's night upon the seashore on his journey to La Rochelle, exactly suited to the mood of that poetry and dreamy youth and to the spirit of the Age of the Pléiade.

"It was pleasant to sleep as if in the sea's arms, amid the low-murmurs, the salt odor mingled with the wild garden scents of a little inner farm, forlorn in the wide enclosure of an ancient manor, deserted as the

sea stretched—long ago, for the trees in the river walls were tough and old. Next morning he must turn his back betimes, with the freshness of the outlook still undimmed, all colour turning to white on the shell beach—the children at play on it; the boat with its gay streamers dancing in the foam. Everything is in this his first sight of the world.

Thomas Hardy's "Return of the Native" yields many examples of this important point of technique in the novel. There the great barren Egdon Heath is shown to us from the point of view of each of the chief characters. In one of its hollows lives the "redleman" in his traveling van, close to bird and beast and insect, watching the tragedies and comedies that go on around him. Upon its wilder stretches, the schoolmaster-to-be goes out to cut furze and finds labor joyful; though as he looks out across the lonely rolling distance of heather and he feels the pitilessness of "that impervious countenance which having defied the cataclysmal onsets of centuries, reduced to insignificance by its seamed and antique features the wildest turmoil of a single man."

George Meredith is more expansive: "Beauchamp's Career" is adorned by a beautiful descriptive passage of the Alps seen at early dawn, from a boat outside the harbor at Venice, which is both lyrical and symbolic and yet entirely fitting, since it is the landscape seen by Nevil Beauchamp and René at their happiest hour and he arranged by Meredith as a duet in musical prose.

"He was awakened by light on his eyelids, and starting up beheld the many pinnacles of gray and red rocks and shadowy high white regions at the head of the gulf waiting for the sun; and the sun struck them. One by one they came out in crimson flame, till the vivid host appeared to have stepped forward. The snows on the snow field deepened to purple below an irradiation of rose and pink and dazzling silver. . . . A crowd of mountains endless in range, erect or flowing, shattered and arid, or leaning in smooth lustre, above the gulf. The mountains are sovereign Alps and the sea beneath them." Their René steps on deck and

"It seemed unlike morning to the lovers but as if night had broken into a revelation of the kingdom in the heart of night. . . . The Adriatic was dark, the Alps had heaven to themselves. Crescents and hollows, rosy mounds, white shelves, shining ledges, domes and peaks, all the towering heights were in illumination from the full into farthest Tyrol; beyond earth to the stricken senses of the gazers. Color was steadfast on the massive front ranks, it wavered in the remoteness as it quivered and dim as though it fell on beating wings; but there too divine color seized and shaped forth solid forms, and thence away to others in uttermost distances where the incredible flickering gleams of Neptune arose, that soared or stretched their white uncertain curves in sky like wings traversing infinity."

Full of interest are Victor Hugo's methods of depicting scenes through the eyes of his dramatic personages. Few people who have once read it will forget easily little Cosette's lonely night walk to the forest spring; the lighted booths she passes at the end of the village street, the shadows of the vast black clouds that covered the luxurious sky, the unfamiliar star settings low down upon the horizon, the great boughs of the forest trees that cast a shade around the well, the young oak tree which leaned over the water, the snaky shadows, the whistling bushes in the clearing, the mists and the gloom—and then that wonderful ending when a strong arm lifts up her bucket, water and moonlight emerges from the darkness to walk beside her, henceforth, as comforter and protector.

For those who have stood upon the shores of old romance or trodden the hills of adventure, it is an attractive exercise to reread afterward in the pages of a favorite author descriptive passages touching upon the scenes they know and to note the manner of their presentation. Better still to remember such a passage standing upon the historic spot. So, one might look down from the high cliff at Dover, Shakespeare's "Kindred" might be able to spot something of which, "ten masts at each mark not the altitude" and think of Lear and Gloucester; or walk in the Doone Valley; or cross the Haworth moors. What no one might look down from the high cliff at Dover, Shakespeare's "Kindred" might be able to spot something of which, "ten masts at each mark not the altitude" and think of Lear and Gloucester; or walk in the Doone Valley; or cross the Haworth moors.

The shores of England as seen by Darsie Latimer across the Solway sands; and the description of the valley of Glendearg, up which Eustace rode in the November mists "not insensible to the feeling of melancholy inspired by the scene and the season, well illustrate the indirect method as used by Sir Walter Scott. A little of this feeling must of course enter into all descriptive writing; for whatever the scene (and it may be viewed in a hundred different ways at varying times and seasons) and however it may be reconstructed, it must, at least, be but a dream picture, seen through a temperament, and suffused not only by the imagination of the author but also modified by his conception of the nature of the imaginative vision possessed by the character to whom he gives it as a background.

G. T.

Touching the Summer Morning

Have you ever, felt a summer morning, actually touched it with your fingers and held it for awhile? It is the gentlest, most comforting thing. There may be some, perhaps, who have caught it, without knowing—it is the knowing that makes it wonderful.

Here is how it may be done. Choose the pinky-white cottage that grows rather crookedly on the edge of the Green. Its gate approaches from the grass by a flat, foot-worn stone that spans a ditch of running water, its porch buried in a deeply cut and finely trimmed yew. It is the cottage with the white-curtained windows that open to the early sunshine. Be very careful about this, because it is necessary for the first

beams to waken you when they pierce the clump of ancient trees on the opposite side of the Green where the duck pond lies. Once awake, you must rise with all speed; herein lies a most important part of the experience, for there has been a heavy fall of dew overnight, and the sun is all anxiety to come out with its golden mop and soak it up.

Here you are, then, in your thick old boots, trying to maneuver the dark stairs without making too much clatter, and feeling for the brass handle on the door which shuts them off from the stone-flagged hall. The front door is a heavier proposition, but once swung open, the entire accent of the garden tumbles in upon you with one bound, trying to lure

you. If possible, from your object. You must lift your eyes firmly from the brilliant blooms on either side of the garden walk, and pass through the gate, over the stone slab, and so across the Green. And your boots sink into the soft wetness at each step, and you tell yourself with much satisfaction that you have outstripped the sun by a good half-hour.

On the opposite side of the Green is a meek stile. If you do not feed like climbing over it, you can duck through it; it is a gentle old stile, inviting one to enter the field and pointing to a track in the grass which takes you to the far side and opens into a glen of small growing things. Here everything is young. The leaves on the little trees are tiny and very green, all sparkling and

quivering and excited, and a wondrous growth rises, curly and strong and vigorous, from the bed of brown leaves below. To the right, a little way farther down the meadow, there is a bank of fresh grass, and here, tall and beautiful, are the cowslips.

Now you will pause. The sunlight is falling upon the bank and shaking the dew from the grass blades and the blossoms. Put your fingers down very carefully among the flowers and pick just one—one big, beautiful, yellow cowslip, so wet and soft and warm; yes, warm, for the sun has already found it and lifted the cool of night from its petals.

And in this touch, so exquisite, so indescribably precious, you will have felt the entire makeup of a summer morning.



The Brook at Carversville. From a Painting by E. W. Redfield. Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago.

Afternoon in a Provencal Town

It is a very golden afternoon. Beyond the railings the sun is shining on the Théâtre Antique with its semicircular auditorium and two remaining gables, white pillars. Green and tawny lizards and a myriad of small, red spiders run over the hot stones. The dry flowering grasses, a few daisies and red poppies wave in the wind. Overhead under an azure sky an occasional airplane passes south toward Marseilles. At the gate of the Théâtre the old gardienne is speaking vehemently from the depths of her cylindrical black sun-bonnet.

There are very few people about. Occasionally a woman goes by with her basket of long leaves from the boulangerie, but the young men are still at work and the old men are at jeu de boule on the waste land beyond the town wall or sit under an awning outside some café. The cobbler is busy in his workshop in the tower by the north gate. A patient horse is drawing trucks in a siding by the railway station, and a host of men are ransacking the sleepers on the main line. It is market day, but business is slow at this late hour, and men and women are drowsy behind their baskets of cauliflowers, artichokes and asparagus in the patches of sunlight which lie between the plane trees in the Place de Voltaire.

At the barracks a squad of Senegalese troops are being drilled; they wear red fezzes, which make a contrast with their dark, bronze skins. In the Jardine Puligues babies are being wheeled in perambulators in the shade of the flowering chestnut trees among the eaves of distinguished Provencals.

Out in the narrow streets the gutters are all in spate; the water, which has been used in washing the pots after the midday meal, flows swiftly among the cobbles down the hill toward the river. The thousand and one cats of the town are asleep in every crevice and cranny. Nondescript dogs with shaven bodies and bottle-brush tails wander aimlessly here and there. Presently the children come hastening out of school. The boys in their dark blue berets and blue pinafores begin to play leapfrog round about the fountain in the Place de la République; the girls, talking volubly, take their homeward way.

Down by the river women are washing clothes; they kneel on their boards among the soap-suds. Their heads, bound with many-colored handkerchiefs, are bent over the water. The river is half a mile wide; its swirling, eddying brown water scarcely reflects the deep blue of the sky. An occasional tug goes by, churning the water and driving the barges, parallel with the river rocks of houses with dull red roofs blink their windows between the half-open green shutters. Here and there along the embankment men are fishing with rod and line. There are vineyards across the river beyond the cypresses. A man in a dinghy is cutting reeds at the water's edge; the stern of the boat swings round with the force of the current, when ever he happens to be broadside on. The clock of the Hotel de Ville begins to strike the hour in mellow tones: it is six o'clock.

White Silences

THERE is nothing on earth more pure and still than a tiny old town in the midst of winter. The cold sets its seal on everything and says: "No hurrying, no boisterous voices. This is the quiet hour of all the year."

The small village of Carversville, set in eastern hills, stands before us wrapped in this garment of silence. The brook alone that comes from the upper slopes must be on its way with a certain amount of hubbub because it has so far a journey to go, and all of it down hill. A more level landscape might know the sort of brook that groins its arches and matches its beams of frostwork in preparation for a long winter sleep. No such pleasant leisure for the little hill stream, however. It carries away in its haste a large floating island of ice and a number of branches from the hickory trees on its banks. Mills must be grinding flour all winter long for the people of Carversville and the brook has the wheels to turn.

Hokku
January Dusk—Central Park
Framed in mist-hung trees
Vague shapes of distant spires rise,
Faintly rimmed with gold.

Young Spring
In a shy green veil
Spring stretches into the city
And into my heart.

Hawaiian Pastel
Green spaces of rice fields
Dare beneath the sun and merge
With the distant sea. . . .

Summons
Oh, music that sings
Throughout the world in April
Till flowers answer!

Washington Monument
Faint cherry-blossoms
Lie in the pool and dapple
The tall obelisk.

Broom
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Never can I be praising enough
The bush that burns in the month of
early summer.
That shines in the night.
That flames in the day.
How did we come by the broom, my
wonder?
The sun's own darling?

Listen, and I will tell you:—
When Phaeton could not rein the
fiery team.
(Those horses of light!)
Rearing and lashing, they splintered
The pole of Apollo's chariot.
The silvers flew; they fell to earth;
They struck, they struck, they
rooted,
And sprang in spring to blossom.
A bush of glory.

Broom! Broom! Broom!!!
Never shall I be done with singing
Or saying the praise of the broom.
And the days when the broom waves
bonny!

DOUGLAS HUNT.

Redención

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

SEA la que sea la falta que hayamos cometido en el pasado, puede ser corregida. Sea la que sea la condición de pecado, enfermedad, pobreza o cualquier otra forma de mal humano, hay redención de ello para todos. Muchos han caído a un estado de conciencia donde les parece que no hay esperanza para ellos en este plano de existencia, donde la obsesión del mal les tiene en una esclavitud terrible, de la cual no ven ninguna salida. Pero esto es un estado de conciencia no es real. Lo mismo que con la mala hierba, el único curso seguro es el de desarraigar la planta, en la experiencia humana es necesario quitar de la conciencia el origen del cual los pensamientos malos proceden.

Aparte de las creencias de una mente y de un cuerpo materiales, es imposible concebir del pecado. Aparte de la materialidad, es imposible imaginar el mal. A medida que eliminamos la materialidad y la corporeidad del pensamiento, ninguno de estos males resultantes son posibles. Así también, aunque tal vez no podamos hoy día eliminar enteramente todo sentido de materialidad del pensamiento, es posible eliminar de nuestra experiencia y conciencia cada vez más las varias formas del mal. Sin pensamientos malos, no puede haber acciones malas. La infancia empieza siempre con inocencia; el pecado es el producto artificial de la educación falsa materialista. Cualquiera que no recibiérase el reino de Dios como un niño, no entrará en él, dijo el Maestro.

¿Pero cómo podemos liberar el pensamiento de la materialidad para estar libres del mal? Prosiguiendo el curso opuesto y pensando de una manera espiritual. En vez de ver a nuestro semejante como un producto de la materia, tenemos que ver al hombre como el hijo perfecto de Dios. El hombre expresa normalmente las cualidades de pensamiento derivadas de Dios. El demostrar esto significa liberarse de los pensamientos malos y ayudar de esta manera a nuestro prójimo. Puesto que los pensamientos materiales traen el mal a nuestra experiencia, la eliminación de estos destruye el mal. "Tenemos que elevarnos por encima de la conciencia de la corporeidad, y todo lo que sea relacionado con ella," nos dice Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, págs. 309). Lo que hacemos es el resultado de lo que pensamos, y a medida que nuestro pensamiento llega a ser más puro, menos material, las obsesiones que nos poseían antes, huyen como fantasmas de una blanda ante la llegada de la luz del sol.

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Redemption

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHATEVER mistake one may have made in the past, it can be corrected. Whatever the condition of sin, disease, poverty, or any other form of human evil may be, there is redemption from it for everyone. Many have fallen into a state of thought where they do not believe there is any hope for them on this plane of existence; where the obsessions of evil hold them in a terrible bondage, from which they see no way of deliverance. But this state of thought is not real. Not only can every human mistake be corrected, but eventually it must be corrected; and it is just as possible to correct it here as hereafter; and it is far better to correct it now.

Looking out at the window, one may watch a person collecting old papers and rags, and pause to think only of the sordidness of the work and the seeming valuelessness of the objects gathered. The papers are old, often filled with startling accounts of crime and evil. The rags may be soiled, so that they appear to be without any intrinsic value. Yet all these, after being pulverized into a formless mass, cleansed and bleached, will show in the resulting bulk no trace of the objectionable qualities which characterized the old paper and rags. After still further treatment, the pulp comes forth clean and ready for its final purpose. The clean newspaper or magazine one reads, or the white stationery one writes upon, has probably passed through this very process.

While so humanly presented might be a perfect statement of Truth, it may be said that human beliefs may be similarly remade. There is no mortal quality with which human thought is stained that divine Love cannot remove. There is no past condition of dread or depravity, which claims still to cast its shadow over the present, from which we cannot come out and return to that state of thought which is immaculate and childlike.

How beautifully the Psalmist, evidently seeking redemption, breaks forth into song. "Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow;" as does Isaiah when he voices the words of divine promise, "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." What is it one needs to be cleansed from? Is it the thoughts of evil, the memories of the past, the undestroyed suggestions of evil that crowd into thought? Yes, it is these; and yet it is more than these. One cannot permanently destroy evil without removing the source of evil. Just as one becomes discouraged when he cuts down a weed time after time only to see it

grow again, so he who struggles to free his life from evil and finds evil continually re-entering at unguarded moments, may despair and lose hope. Even as with the weed, the safe course is to remove the root, so in human experience it is necessary to remove from consciousness the source from which spring evil thoughts.

Apart from the beliefs of a material mind and body, it is impossible to conceive of sin. Apart from materiality, it is impossible to think of evil. When we remove materiality and corporeality from thought, none of the evils derived therefrom are possible. Thus, though we may not be able today to remove entirely all sense of materiality from thought, it is possible to remove from our experience and consciousness, in ever increasing measure, the various forms of evil. Without evil thoughts, evil acts are impossible. Childhood always begins in innocence, and sin is the artificial product of false materialistic education. "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein," said the Master.

But how can we free our thought from materiality to be free from evil? By following the opposite course and thinking in a spiritual manner. Instead of seeing our fellow man as a product of matter, we must see man as the perfect child of God. Man normally expresses the thought-qualities of God. To demonstrate this is to be freed from evil thinking, and so to help our fellow men. Since material thoughts bring evil into one's experience, the elimination of these destroys evil. "The consciousness of corporeality, and whatever is connected therewith, must be outgrown," Mrs. Eddy tells us (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 309). What we do is the result of what we think; and as our thinking becomes purer, less material, the obsessions which possessed us before flee as phantom mists at the coming of sunlight.

It should be simple, easy, and natural to rise above evil, to eliminate the penalties of the past, and to come into the serene peace and happiness wherein God has always intended that we should abide. Since material thinking has resulted in evil and discord and unhappiness, we must find a means which will enable us to think spiritually, that we may be delivered from these errors and enter upon ceaseless good. The volumes which provide such means are the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, one of the jewels of which states (p. 470), "Man is the expression of God's being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

para que seamos redimidos de estos errores y podamos entrar en el bien sin fin. Las obras que proveen tales medios son la Biblia y el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy, una de las joyas de las cuales dice (pág. 470): "El hombre es la expresión del ser de Dios."

(En otra columna se encontrará una traducción de este artículo al español.)

At Nazareth
A Little Child, a Joy-of-Heart, with eyes
Unsearchable, he grew in Nazareth.
His daily speech so innocently telling
That all the town went welling:
"Jesus saith."

KATHERINE LEE BATES, in "Pilgrim Ship."

Spenser
Like most poets, he felt the impulse of the day and hour. His poems reflect the colour of the sky over his head, blue and sombre by turns. His piety, though at all times sincere, was more or less apparent according to the seasons—more or less engrossing according as he felt the blessings or buffets of fortune. Yet above the span of his chequered career, and altering quest after earthly joy and heavenly bliss, an indubitable idealism is spread like the rainbow arching over a landscape beaten by the rain and illumined by the sun.—EMILE LACROIX, in "Spenser."

Undimmed Don Quixote
Cervantes himself says that the principal object of his work was to destroy the romances of chivalry, and no doubt that was his original intention. But the day of that was already passing and Don Quixote only hastened their end. Unconsciously he began to modify that intention; the possibilities of the subject slowly revealed themselves. Before he was aware of it, he found himself committed to a far larger enterprise than he had thought of—the prose epic of Spain. Not content with the elaborate portraiture of the two imposing figures, he furnishes his rich gallery with likenesses of secondary figures, all revealing the dexterous touch of the consummate craftsman. . . . All the national life of Spain is poured into Don Quixote; and we need pay no attention to those who would persuade us to regard it as a well of esoteric symbolism. First and last Don Quixote is a masterpiece of entertainment. Its humour remains undimmed; something of its magic is conveyed even in the least faithful of captivated thinkers so far apart in time, temperament, doctrine, and race as Locke, Kant and Schopenhauer.—"A New History of Spanish Literature," by JAMES FITZMAURICE-KELLY, F. R. S.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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150	Fajard Sugar	159%	159	159%	
12	Felder Mfg A	31	29%	30	
7	Fel Water Svc	31%	31	31%	
145	Ford Mot Canada	474	470	474	
1	Foundatn Foreign	11½	11½	11½	
9	Fox Theater A	15	13	13	
1	Freshman Chas	14	14	14	

1 Garland A	62%	61%	61%
12 Gen Bak A	62%	6	6
61 Gen Bak B	6%	6	6
2 Gen Laundry	20	20	20
1 Georgia Pow pf ..	96½	96½	96½
1 Gibson Oil	17½	17½	17½
1 Gillette Saf Raz ..	88	88	88
10 Gleasonite Prod. .	43½	42	42
220 Golden States Min	04	04	04

1 Grand Stores	77	77	77
1 Habirshw Cablect	20	20	20
4 HappinessCandyF	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
†10 HartfordElecLgt	389	389	389
*80 Hawthorne HMin	.02	.02	.02
4 Hazeltine	10	10	10
1 Hecm Min	14%	14%	14%
†69 Hercules Pwrpf	120	120	120

3	Humble Oil & Ref	57½	66¾	38¾
8	Imp Oil Can....	42½	42½	42½
50	Indiana Pipe L...	66½	66½	66½
2	Ins Co No Am....	62	62	62
1	Intercon Petrol ..	90	90	90
8	Intern Petrol ..	28¾	28¾	28¾
26	Johns Manville ne	80¾	79	79
8	Inter Utilities B...	6	6	6

1 Kein-Wil Stamp	18	18	18
*3 Kerr Lake	.65	.65	.65
4 K & K	17½	17½	17½
1 Landey Bros A	33½	33½	33½
1 Landover Hol A st	17½	17½	17½
1 Lehigh Pr Se n	18	18	18
2 Lehigh Coal ctf.	40	40	40
4 Lehigh C. St. G.	124	124	124

15	Mad Sq Gar ctf..	19%	19%	19%
1	Marmion Mot Car.	50	50	50
13	Mead John&Co n.	57%	56½	56½
†150	Metro 5&10c st pf.	41	40%	41
3	Metro Ch Sto	43%	43%	43%
†50	Mid W Util pr ln.	120%	120%	120%
1	Midland Steel	41½	41½	41½
†30	Miller Rub pf.....	101	100½	100½

1	Mon Val new	46	46	46
5	Mountain Prod	23%	23%	23%
1	Nat Elec Pow A	24½	24½	24½
†50	Nat Sug Ref	143	143	143
1	Nat Tea o pf	15%	15%	15%
†50	Neisner Bros pf	99%	98%	98%
1	Ned Bradford	4%	4%	4%
2	New Cornelia C	19	19	19

141 N M & Ariz Ld...	11%	11%	11%
4 Newmont Mining ..	78%	78%	78%
2 N Y Oil	12%	12%	12%
125 NY Tel 6 1/2% pf...	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
18 Noranda Mines ..	22%	21%	21%
2 *No Butte Mining..	.90	.90	.90
8 Nor Ohio Pow ...	12%	12%	12%
4 Northeast Flwr ..	16%	16%	16%

18 Ohio Oil	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Panteper Oil Ven 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Penney A pf.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Pillsbury Fl wt 29	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Pitts Pl Glass ..	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	165
1 Puget Sd U&L ² ..	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Pulman C new ..	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Reiter Foster ..	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5

29 Rich Radiator ..	30%	28%	28%
5 RichRad cv pf ..	43	42½	42½
150 Royal Bak Pow	205	204	205
6 Ryan Con	6½	6½	6½
14 Salt-Creek Prod	23%	23%	27%
150 Sanitary Grocery	221	220	220
10 Selfridge Prov S	3½	3½	3½
5 Snia Viscosa ...	9	8½	9

1 Soast P&L war	8%	8%	8%
1 So G&Po A new...	19%	19%	19%
†150 Southern Grocery..	30½	30½	30½
†130 Sowest P&Lt pf	...109	108½	109
36 Stand Oil Ind....	67	66½	66½
1 Stand Oil Ken....	112½	112½	112½
†50 Stand O Ohio	...74½	74½	74½
†50 Swed Am Inv pf...	113½	113½	113½

1 Peck Hughes Gold.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Thatcher Mfg pf.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Tidal Osa non-vot.	20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Transcont pf	84	82	84
1 Trumbull Steel	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
†30 Tubize Silk B ctf.	230	230	230
2 Tung Sol Lamp A	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Un. Artist Thea ctf	99	99	99

1 Un Elec Coal ctf...	25	25	25
3 Unit Gas Imp new103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Un L&Po A new...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Un Lt & Po B new 19	19	19	19
3 Un Verde Ext...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	23
3 Utah Apex Mining	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Util Pw & Lt B ctf 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Vacuum Oil	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	131

13 Warner Bros Pic.	21	19½	19½
1 Wenden Cop Min.	1	2	2
+50 Western Pow. fl.	101½	101½	101½
6 White S M deb rts	113	10½	10½
5 Wilcox Oil & Gas.	23½	22½	22½
DOMESTIC BONDS			
(Sales in \$1000)			

12	Aluminum C5s'52.	99½	99½	99½
3	AmG&EsB2014.	105½	105½	105½
5	AmPow&L6s2016	105½	105½	105½
1	Am-Seat-6s '36.	104½	104½	104½
2	AppalasPow5s'56.	95½	95½	95½
1	Ark Pow&Lgt5s'56	94½	94½	94½
5	AtFruit&Sug8s'48.	18	18	18
2	Beaver Bd 8s '33.	98½	98½	98½

2	Can NatRE78	53.11%	111%	111%	
1	Carolina P&L58	56.10%	101%	101%	
26	ChicMil&StP58	75.92%	92%	92%	
27	ChIM&SPadJ58	200058%	57%	57%	
34	Cities Ser 58	56.89%	89	89	
7	Cities Ser 66	100%	100%	100%	
6	Cities S Gas 518	96%	96%	96%	
6	Colum G&E58	52.100	99%	99%	

2	ConsPub6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	36...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Con Textile 8s	41.	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Cont Sezure 5s	42.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	CubaNorRy5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s...		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Cubana Cmp 6s	29	98	98	98	98
10	Cudahy P 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	37.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
43	Empire Oil 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s...		96	96	96	96
5	Eltinger Sch 6s	125	97	97	97	97

3 Fisk Rub 5 1/2	31.97	97	97
4 Fla P&L 5	54.93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
2 Gal Slg Oil 7 1/2	30.90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
3 Gatine P&W 5 1/2	56.95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
1 Gen Am Inv 5 1/2	52.116	116	116
5 Ga & Fla 6 1/2	46.95	95	95
5 Ga Pow 5 1/2	67.96	96	96
4 Goodyr T&R 5 1/2	23.99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

3	Quir Sts 50	98%	98%	98%
2	Indnpls P&L 56	157	95%	95%
600	Leh P 56s2026	100%	100%	100%
1	Long Isl Lt 6s	45	103%	103%
5	Manitoba L 5s	51	99	99
5	Mont Pow 5s	97	97%	97%
1	Montreal L P 5s	51	99%	99%
2	Narragans 5s	97	98%	98%
1	N. B. 5s	99	103%	103%

1 Nichols & S 68 '37' 102% 102% 102% 102%

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STEEL OUTPUT
CONTINUES TO
SHOW DECLINE

Average Operations for Industry Now 71 Per Cent—
Railroads Buy More

NEW YORK, June 27 (Special).—The curtailment in the steel industry during the last two weeks has been the sharpest of any time this year. The average rate of operation is 71 per cent of theoretical capacity, compared with 74 per cent a week ago. The rate of operations of the leading makers has dropped from 74 to 74 per cent. The gain is about 10 per cent lower than a year ago at this time.

With the reductions in operations have come further concessions in prices, at least on the domestic market, leaving them thus affected. Steel shapes are the weakest on the list, particularly in eastern Pennsylvania, where competition among four local mills has brought out a price which figures back to 1.5c a pound. Pittsburgh, where the five big makers are selling at 1.70c to 1.80c.

Better Railroad Demand
The most optimistic development has been renewed inquiry on the part of the railroads. More than 100,000 tons of rails have been ordered, and 75,000 tons of other forms of steel are pending. The Pennsylvania Railroad will order about 100,000 tons of track accessories; also on 25,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes and 20,000 rolled steel shapes. On Wednesday the Norfolk & Western will open bids for steel for repair purposes. The New York Central will inspect bids for the replacement of steel in the Southern Railway wants 37,000 tons of rails, and two other carriers ask for a total of 20,000 tons.

Steel sales this week have been equal in volume to those in June of last year, but are 10 to 20 per cent behind those in the same month of 1926. Purchases of fabricated structural steel so far have been slightly in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1926, or 1,046,220 tons for the first five months compared with 1,036,580 tons last year. There was a sharp falling off in May, however, bookings being at the rate of 60 per cent of shop capacity compared with 75 per cent the previous month and with 74 per cent in May of 1926.

Awards are kept up at the rate of 25,000 to 30,000 tons a week. There are nine new projects involving 1000 tons or more each, three of them being particularly large. The Pennsylvania Railroad wants 7500 tons for a station and office building at Buffalo for the New York Central 6000 tons for a subway for Philadelphia. The Williamsburg Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

Pig iron has been active in only one selling center of the United States. Some 50,000 tons were sold week before last, following sales of 30,000 tons the week before and 25,000 tons the week before that.

The price tendency of pig iron is slowly downward, with concessions of 25¢ a ton to several mills in the east, there is hardly good business with which to test prices. Eastern Pennsylvania iron is recognized as \$20.50 a ton, furnace, standard, and Buffalo iron is readily obtainable at \$17.50 instead of \$18.

The Philadelphia district has been the only active one along the eastern seaboard. There, a locomotive builder bought 1000 tons of low-phosphorus pig iron, a radio company bought 1000 tons, and another manufacturer is inquiring for 800 to 1000 tons. The large cent a ton, the standard involved 2000 tons for the Richardson & Boynton Co.

Imported Iron Reduced
Reflecting the lower prices in the domestic market, the import of iron from the Dutch iron reduced prices 25¢ a ton to \$22.25, duty paid, standard. Some iron sellers now believe there will be no decline in the buying movement in iron, but rather that consumers will buy small amounts here and there as needed.

The weakness in finished steel has affected wide hot-rolled strips which have sold at concessions of \$2 a ton. Cold-finished strips have sold at a discount of 1.30¢ a pound. The same concessions have been made on alloy steel bars.

The ending of the plumbers' strike at New York has released good tonnage of pipe for building purposes. The largest contract for this country for several weeks involves 55,000 boxes of tin plate for the Nippon Oil Company. American tin plate makers have evidently gotten more of the share of the world's tin plate orders. The Welsh makers are working at only 20 per cent of capacity.

The non-ferrous metals were the steadiest during the last week for a long time. The volume of business on the whole was poor. Copper strengthened to 42¢ a pound, broke away from the Connecticut Valley. A moderate amount of copper was sold at the middle of the week at 12.5¢.

Copper exporters in the United States lowered their price 10 points to 13¢ c. i. f. European ports. The American Brass Company reduced its products 3¢ to 3¢ a pound.

Tin sales were poorer than for the preceding week and no more than 4000 tons were sold in this country. On the London Metal Exchange the average daily sales were 400 tons, which is about one-half of what is regarded as normal. Tin broke away from Friday by 1/4¢ a pound to 66¢.

Lead was perhaps more active than the other metals. Chief purchasing was on the part of the smaller consumers, such as makers of solder, floor and pipe. Prices were steady at 6.15c, East St. Louis, and 6.40c, New York.

Zinc hovered around 6.20c a pound, East St. Louis.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES
Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 commodities for the last several weeks compared with the monthly average since December last, the low of January, 1922, is as follows: 1922—January average..... 100.00
1922—February average..... 100.00
1922—March average..... 100.00
1922—April average..... 100.00
1922—May average..... 100.00
1922—June average..... 100.00
1922—July average..... 100.00
1922—August average..... 100.00
1922—September average..... 100.00
1922—October average..... 100.00
1922—November average..... 100.00
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EDITORIALS

Mr. Houghton on Peace and War

SOME weeks ago The Christian Science Monitor, in a leading editorial, deprecated the tendency of certain foreign correspondents, and indeed of certain European statesmen, to describe war as inevitable. It is gratifying to find this view echoed by the Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, Mr. Houghton, in his recent address at Harvard College, agreed with the Monitor in holding that war is inevitable only if those who possess the power to maintain war or peace insist on making it so. He says: "The difficulty of promoting a peace by agreement among the great self-governing powers rests in the fact that those charged with political authority assume the inevitability of war." But he, for his part, argues that those who hold this view base it upon the theory that conditions which in the past have brought wars are today incapable of correction. To this gospel of despair no one who recognizes the fact that the course of political development is always upward will for a moment accede.

Mr. Houghton has his own views as to how the situation, which in the past has made for foolish and criminal wars, may be corrected. He points out that it is due to the failure of the people of any country to control its foreign relations, or indeed to be informed intelligently on the subject of foreign relations. While the great self-governing peoples, as he points out, have been perfectly able to manage their domestic affairs, and to maintain domestic order, they are systematically discouraged from any popular participation in the conduct of foreign affairs. Democracy which is successful within a nation's borders yields to autocracy when the relations between sovereign nations are under discussion. Indeed, even in such thorough democracies as the United States and Great Britain their governments, pledged as they are to the maintenance of peace, are never pleased when the people, through their representatives or through their press, take too active an interest in foreign affairs. If they question the policies which set squadrons afloat or which land marines, they are told that politics should end at tidewater, or that the State Department, or the Foreign Office, is so much better informed than they are that the mere populace, who in the event of war would have to fight, should keep their inquiring thoughts off such topics.

Mr. Houghton, who ought to know, says:

Foreign affairs are merely an extension of domestic affairs. There is nothing mysterious about them. They are not a sort of arcane, wherein the laws of common morality are excluded and in which only cynical gentlemen of bilingual attainments are competent to play a rôle. They are in the main simply the natural and beneficial outcome of a desire to trade. They become potentially dangerous only when men who temporarily possess power undertake, for a supposed national advantage, to infringe either the liberties or the possessions of a neighboring people. Then they become very dangerous indeed. But in so far, at least, as the great self-governing peoples are concerned, does a sound foreign policy now necessitate either? Or is such an effort as likely to grow out of great masses of men and women, whose interests lie primarily in peace, as out of small groups of men who think, perhaps, they can better the relations between them and, sometimes as history has shown us, are willing to take a chance? It is conceivable, indeed, that what men call "national destiny" might safely be left to work itself out more slowly, and in its own way, and without quite so much conscious aid and direction.

There is in this a volume of shrewd common sense, that common sense which we like, on this side of the water, to call Yankee. Notwithstanding the official denial of the Ambassador that he spoke for anyone save himself, we can but feel that this paragraph echoes the beliefs of the level-headed New Englander who now occupies the Presidency.

The Ambassador to the Court of St. James's did not content himself with pointing out the evil which can make war inevitable. He proposes a method for its correction. Whether that method will in fact prove infallible cannot be estimated with certainty. He would have the great powers unite in an agreement that no declaration of war can be made against another nation in the group to which the treaties apply until after the affirmative sanction of the majority of its qualified electors, and a further provision of the treaty should be that all parties thereto agree not to attack each other for a period of 100 years. Perhaps the two criticisms of this program which suggest themselves are, first, that the conference for the formation of these treaties will have to be called, and participated in, by the very official and cynical forces against the attitude of which Mr. Houghton protests; and, secondly, that experience has shown that the people can hardly be stirred to the point of giving adequate response to questions submitted to a popular referendum unless some prodigious agitation, somewhat like the propaganda with which governments now stir their citizens to war, is conducted. Can such a proposition be successfully pressed in the cause of peace by those destitute of the governmental machinery for influencing public opinion?

We cite these possible criticisms without upholding them. Rather would we say that Mr. Houghton has rendered a distinct service to the cause of democracy and to the cause of peace by setting before the world through his Harvard address so compelling a program for the abolition of war.

Benefiting a Sixth of Human Race

THE problem is under review of how to enable the 320,000,000 people of India to make a better living than the very poor one they are now making out of the neither entirely inadequate nor largely infertile area of 1,900,000 square miles of field, forest and mountain in which they live. A highly qualified British Royal Commission of agricultural experts presided over by Lord Linlithgow has issued a preliminary report on the results of detailed investigations conducted upon the subject during the past six months. This commission has visited Delhi, Simla, Calcutta and other centers in India and taken evidence from all the chief experts upon the spot.

One of the main difficulties of the situation disclosed in the evidence is that increase in the fertility and output of the soil has been so much neutralized in the past by growth in population as largely to prevent any raising of the standard

of living. In the last fifty years, for example, one of the witnesses points out, the population of India has grown by 100,000,000. Another complication lies in the fact that under native laws of inheritance, which are themselves too intimately mixed up with strong religious prejudices to be susceptible of any rapid reform, the land has become split into holdings too small and scattered to be economically worked. Moreover, that there is room for helpful redistribution is evident from the fact that, dense and almost entirely dependent upon agriculture as is the population of India, nevertheless two-thirds of the people live in one-quarter of the area.

British rule in India has great achievements to its credit. Security of life and property has replaced social chaos. Thirty million acres which were waterless desert when Warren Hastings sailed up the Ganges, are now irrigated and produce excellent crops. Some 40,000 miles of railway and a network of splendid roads and waterways have been built to distribute produce and to open up jungles, mountains and swamps which were impassable throughout the centuries of the rule of the Great Moguls.

One of the most important points that Lord Linlithgow and his colleagues have to take into account in any comprehensive scheme for developing these great achievements, is the human element, which in India is especially difficult. Consideration must be given to the fact, too often overlooked by Western reformers, that existing Oriental methods which may seem out of date at first sight, may have reasons behind them, based upon the accumulated experience of centuries, which make it unwise to interfere with them rashly.

Much spade work has thus still to be done. The preliminary report, however, shows that progress is being made. Already data have been collected which indicate that the problem is far from being unsolvable. A scheme is in course of development which may benefit one-sixth of the human race.

Ethiopia and the Duke of Abruzzi

THERE can seldom in modern times have been a reception equal in splendor to that given the Duke of Abruzzi during his recent visit to Addis Abeba. All business was suspended during the week which the distinguished visitor passed in the Abyssinian capital, and more than 100,000 Ethiopians feasted in the intervals between performing warrior exercises for the edification and honor of the representative of the Italian royal house.

Abyssinia has by no means forgotten that Italy signed an agreement with Great Britain last summer parceling its territory into spheres wherein each of the two European powers mutually recognized the other's paramount economic interests. To the Ethiopian such a proceeding could only be preliminary to annexation, and though the incident was smoothed over by subsequent explanations, it is, nevertheless, a case in which the old couplet is applicable:

He that complains against his will
Is of the same opinion still.

Under such circumstances, therefore, it is pertinent to ask, Why this overwhelming display of hospitality to Italy's chosen envoy where less would easily have fulfilled even the most vigorous demands of traditional Ethiopian munificence?

There can be little doubt that behind the laudable desire to do honor to one who is not only a renowned traveler with many achievements standing to his credit, but was also the Ambassador of a powerful nation, there was a perfectly comprehensible intention of impressing that Ambassador with the power of the nation he was visiting. Both to the north and south of Abyssinia lie Italian colonies, and the Italo-British agreement mentioned above made reference to a railway which Italy is anxious to build across Abyssinia—of course, with that country's sanction—to join these two outposts of her colonial empire. Abyssinia has an apparently unshakable suspicion that if such a railway were ever built it would result in her own incorporation in the aforesaid colonial empire. With Italy equally determined to get her railway, it would seem that there is presented herein an opportunity to prove that the problem of the irresistible force meeting the immovable mass is not so incapable of peaceful solution as the world has heretofore been in the habit of believing.

Stabilizing Railroad Labor

A STABILIZATION of labor and employment is a matter to which business executives throughout the United States are giving the closest of study. They recognize that in the proper solution of that problem depends the material prosperity of their undertakings, as well as of the undertakings of all business in general. The subject has been discussed in a report recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by a special committee of American railway executives. That report was the result of a study started in 1924 as the result of a suggestion made by a member of the commission. In substance, the railway executives find that a more effective stabilization of labor will redound in benefits to all, but they believe that to make it possible the railroads must be assured a safer margin between their expenses and revenues.

Employment on railroads is subject to three varying elements. These are the lack of stability in railway income, the lack of stability in traffic, and climatic conditions. Through improved management—that is, by providing a dependable service—the railroads have discovered that they are eliminating very largely the fluctuations in the volume of traffic. That in turn is bringing to the railroads a more stable inflow of revenue and is already meeting one of the problems cited. But the necessity of a wider margin of profits was accentuated because the railroads' earnings are subject to the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has been suggested by the railway executives that if the roads are assured adequate revenues they could meet the problem of stabilizing employment by the following means:

1. By initiating broader policies, particularly with reference to their maintenance program,

and adopting plans for spreading or distributing such work throughout the year, regardless of current monthly revenues.

2. By eliminating so far as possible temporary or emergency expenditures.

The feasibility of all their suggestions is sufficiently patent, yet one proposal stood out as unique. At the present time the railroads are subject to the provisions of the so-called eight-hour law. The executives suggested that there be accorded more elasticity in the hours of labor. For instance, they thought that during the busy seasons of the year labor could be called upon to work nine or even ten hours a day to avoid employing extra forces. Although nothing was said regarding the curtailment of the hours of labor to seven or even six hours a day during the slack seasons, it is to be presumed that the railroads would be willing to have the elasticity provision operate both ways. For it stands to reason that if the scheme is merely to provide a means of taking care of more work during the busy seasons without compensating labor in some acceptable manner, it would merely result in reducing wages in the aggregate, which in the end would be reducing the purchasing power of all railway labor. That might not bring about any material prosperity for the community as a whole.

New York's Debt to Col. Lindbergh

WHEN a great metropolitan newspaper devotes its entire front page and sixteen successive pages to one event, that event must be, in the language of the craft, "a big story." The story was the reception given by the City of New York to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The newspaper was the New York Times. Never before in its history has the Times expended its space as it did on the Lindbergh reception. But the Times was not alone. Never before has the New York press, almost uniformly, sidetracked all else in order that this young aviator and his graceful Spirit of St. Louis could have the right of way.

During the week Colonel Lindbergh was in New York, there were printed practically no stories of crime, no lurid accounts of police happenings, no rehearsals of the doleful tragedy and pathos often "played up" by the big city dailies. The editor of one of the so-called tabloid papers assigned his entire staff to "cover" Colonel Lindbergh because, he told them, "the people want nothing but Lindbergh. Give them all the Lindbergh you can." And so New York, for nearly seven days, got nothing in the news columns, aside from the perfunctory happenings in sports, politics, finance and courts, but the doings of and about Colonel Lindbergh, and waxed happy over it. His pictures were in the windows of the shops, his name and his fame emblazoned on the signboards. "Where is all the crime news?" the editor of the tabloid was asked. "There isn't any crime," he said. "Everything is Lindbergh."

As a matter of fact, the courts, police stations, jails and other sources to which writers of crime news look for their material were functioning as usual. Broadway was at its gayest by day as well as by night. There had been no change in the institutional aspects of the city except that it was festive, dressed for a holiday and filled with visitors. Crowds, money, festivity, the relief from responsibility, conditions which some students of sociology assert are often the causes of crime, were at their height. Yet there were no stories of crime and, to repeat the tabloid editor's remark, "there wasn't any crime." Perhaps no one has expressed the reason for this better than Charles E. Hughes, speaking at the banquet in honor of the flier, when he said: "Colonel Lindbergh has filled our thoughts. He has displaced everything that is sordid and petty and vulgar."

And so this young man, with the vision of the vikings, flying high in deed as well as in the ideals of his countrymen, has placed New York deeply in his debt. His flight across the hundreds of miles of trackless sea is equaled in its achievement only by the way his Spirit of St. Louis winnowed the columns of the newspapers, sweeping away the chaff and leaving only the grain.

Editorial Notes

If the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania takes to heart what Dr. William E. Lingelbach said to them at the one hundred and seventy-first commencement exercises, that the movement to outlaw war is a challenge to the graduates of the universities of the world, they should go out into the world with an inspiration beyond the ordinary. For Dr. Lingelbach explained his point by adding that what is needed is conscientious and intelligent citizenship, as war is only the worst of a series of dangers, which presumably can be avoided by an earnest application of that training and judgment which the university graduates have been gaining in their years at college. From this standpoint one can more readily appreciate the significance of what Dr. Lingelbach stated in amplifying his main contention. "Certainly we in America will not say the thing (the outlawing of war) is impossible." It is well to remember Samuel Johnson's comment in *Rasselas*, "Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."

In declaring during a debate in the British House of Lords that it is a mistake to assume that prohibition in the United States is a failure, the Bishop of London, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, showed that he had the courage of his convictions. He was speaking in support of a bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic in Great Britain, and declared that he looked with apprehension upon a "wet" England in the future competing with a "dry" America. Moreover, though he did not definitely state that the general well-being in the United States was the result of prohibition, he did venture the assertion that there was every sign of prosperity in America. It may be recalled that the Bishop of London recently toured the world, and in the course of his travels spent some time in the United States observing conditions and doubtless drawing his own conclusions. That he drew thoroughly sound ones in this connection he has shown, unquestionably.

Enlightening Anastasia

IT WAS an unfortunate moment for me when my eye lighted on a spotless enameled dish pan conspicuously placed in a shop window. Its oval whiteness reminded me sharply of the battered old tin pan in which Anastasia patiently washed our daily dishes. In a moment of sympathetic generosity I stepped into the shop and made my important purchase, little dreaming through what winding paths of explanation so simple a transaction was to lead me.

A day later Anastasia appeared at my study door holding the new dish pan gingerly by one dark-blue handle and wearing an unsmiling expression on her usually happy face. "Mis' Elner," she asked deliberately in tones that indicated no uncertain degree of outraged dignity, "Mis' Elner, who-all bought this here foot tub?"

I looked at my spotless purchase and indulged in a hearty but ill-advised laugh which ended abruptly before Anastasia's disapproving glance.

"I bought it yesterday, Anastasia, but it isn't a foot tub," I explained, "it's an oval dish pan and a very costly one at that."

Anastasia looked at me pityingly. "Seems like, Mis' Elner, folks can put anything over on you! Why don't you home at Mis' Milly's? They had foot tubs like this here one in every bedroom, the onliest difference was they was mostly painted over on blue with pretty roses or caller lilies sprawlin' over one side. I bet the man what sold you this here foot tub mos' bust a laughin' after you left. Oh, I ain't blamin' you, honey, you-all most likely never saw a foot tub before. You didn't have things just like Mis' Milly's Ma had—"

I interrupted her sharply. "Anastasia, this is going entirely too far. Foot tubs aren't used any more, they aren't even manufactured. People have modern plumbing now and have no use for such antiquated things. These oval dish pans fit in the sink better than the round ones do. Understand me, Anastasia, this is a dish pan. It was made for a dish pan, sold for a dish pan, and given to you for that very purpose. Please say no more about it."

I retreated from the field somewhat the worse for wear, but confident that the victory was mine. From the living room below I heard Anastasia carrying on an animated conversation with herself as she briskly plied her duster:

"Tain't likely that pore chile ever saw a foot tub! She warn't reared in Virginia, she never had no 'vantages like Mis' Milly's big house. Reckon I can humor her a little now an' then. Poe lam, she don't know no better. There ain't many folks ever had the elegant fixin's Mis' Milly's Ma had. Reckon way up North in Baltmo' Mis' Elner never even set eye on a foot tub. But wouldn't I like to ketch up with that smart Alec what sold it to her?"

A week passed uneventfully before I had occasion to enter Anastasia's orderly kitchen at dish-washing time. It always heartened me to come into the shining cheeriness of her sunny kitchen.

Small as it was in comparison with the spacious kitchen at Mis' Milly's which was measured, I was confident, with the elastic yardstick of a vivid imagination, Anastasia labored with ever-increasing love to make it a worthy echo of her cherished ideal.

"Lan' knows how 'big Mis' Milly's kitchen war," she told me over and over. "I ain't no way of tellin', but it war scrumptious, Mis' Elner, simply scrumptious!"

The Press and the Prohibition Survey

An Argument That Cannot Be Upset

IF WE consider prohibition not from the moral standpoint, but on economic grounds alone, there is evidence of success that ought to help to convert some of the stragglers who think even at this late date that it is smart to oppose the measure. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently made an industrial survey in connection with the prohibition law. The survey took in every known industry, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the wage earner is steadier and has had steadier employment since the national prohibition law was placed on the statute books than ever before. That, of course, might not all be attributable to prohibition, especially by those who refuse to see anything good in suppression of the liquor traffic. But the survey shows something more. It shows that the percentage of employees who have been "fired" from the various industries has also greatly decreased, and that this decrease is due to the decrease in cases of men who get "fired" from the drunkenness. One especially interesting part of the MONITOR's survey relates to railroads. The MONITOR found a great railroad system that has kept a very accurate record of all men who had been discharged and the reasons therefor. "Rule G" is the standard railroad rule against drinking. The record included the reports from the years 1915 to 1925. In the first year there were 8755 employees, of whom 202 were dismissed for violation of Rule G. This percentage was 2.31. In the last year the employees numbered 13,190, of whom 118 were dismissed for drinking. The percentage here was .89. Such a decrease is an argument that cannot be upset by anybody.—*Charlton (Va.) Herald-Patriot*.

Prohibition and the Workman

Only one of the articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on prohibition by Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth has come to this desk. It is the fourth, and treats of the question, "Has prohibition reduced discharges for drunkenness?"

Not one of us, it would seem, can read this statement of the case and not feel that the answer is yes. It is not statistical or certain reasons that are self-explanatory. Thus employers do not like to write down "drunkenness" opposite the names of any of their men. Some of them deliberately substitute "Poor Attendance," "Unreliability," or some similar gloss. Many firms have never undertaken an analysis of the causes for the discharge of workmen. Replies were received from 300 concerns and tabulated. Some 95 of them, working chiefly with highly skilled employees, reported that drunkenness had never been a problem. Of the remainder, 140 have observed a marked reduction in the number of discharges for drunkenness since prohibition. A second group of concerns reported a small reduction. Only 13 indicate that conditions in their plants have been worse since national prohibition was established.

Professor Feldman is making the same kind of discovery which was reported from industrial centers broadly over the United States to the National Conference of Social Work. We should say, having read the former and heard the latter, that reasonable men must accept it as one of the products of national prohibition—whether the same result could have been better achieved by some other means or not—that prohibition has greatly helped the unskilled and semiskilled workmen of America and their families.—*Exton News-Index*.

Conserving the Pay Check

Prof. Herman Feldman, who is writing a series of articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on the effects of prohibition, among other topics discusses its economic and industrial effect. He asks the question, "Has prohibition diminished the downward pull of drink on the wage earner, has it reduced the expense of drink and kept him out of dependency brought on by drink?"

Broadly speaking, Professor Feldman answers this question in the affirmative, and in that connection declares that the assertion that the country is drinking more alcoholic beverages today than before prohibition, and that more money is spent on liquor, is wholly untenable. Professor Feldman fortifies this opinion with data collected from various sources, data which seems conclusive. Heads of industrial concerns, insurance agents writing industrial insurance, heads of charitable organizations, and officials in various Government departments all gave testimony to the effect that the average worker is spending less on drink.

That is an eminently sensible conclusion. The assumption that more liquor in the aggregate is consumed in this country than before prohibition is based upon the belief that the greater mass of workers cannot do without liquor, and when the sale is prohibited they immediately buy a like amount of liquor from the bootlegger or started a kitchen distillery, and that assumption Professor Feld-

Anastasia's kitchen (mine only by courtesy, I well understood) was "scrumptious" enough for me: crisp blue and white curtains hung at the shining windows in which red geraniums rioted in discarded vegetable cans that had been burnished to silvery brightness by the faithful swing of Anastasia's shapely bronze arm. Every article in the little room spoke eloquently of frequent rubbings and scrubbings that defiantly defied a speck of impertinent dust, but look as I would I could not discover my extravagant new purchase.

Anastasia was standing at the sink washing dishes in a round tin dish pan much the worse for many movings, and singing lustily in her clear, rich soprano:

I've done seen de worl!
I've done seen de worl!
I've done seen de worl—d-d
go—round!

It done waded to de sun
It done waded to de sun—
It done waded to de sun—n-n
go!n' round-n!

I interrupted the further long-drawn-out and highly varied gestures of the moving world determinedly:

"Anastasia," I inquired without preliminary ceremonies, "where is your new dish pan?"

The world stopped abruptly in its swift onward progress, and my eyes followed the direction in which Anastasia's long black finger pointed. In the cellar way, on the highest hook of all, quite out of reach, spotless and alone, my white enameled dish pan looked down upon us wonderingly.

"Mis' Elner," Anastasia declared determinedly, "there ain't no kind o' sense in all this. There ain't no use spittin' hars about this here thing. I'm 'bliged to you-all for tryin' to learn me that that there foot tub an' a dish pan. I 'preciates all the educatin' you-all done tried to fasten onto me. I've never balked once 'bout things you-all learned me like usin' sugar-tongs for chopped ice and other foolishnesses, but I done learnt 'bout foot tubs 'fore you-all was born an' I just can't somehow unlearn it. And Anastasia's kind voice trembled: "Honey," she continued gently, "I've done 'bliged to you for a lot of things an' I'll even agree to it that that there foot tub's a dish pan."

I smiled happily, "Then use it, Anastasia, and throw that old thing away!"

Anastasia looked past me with the expression that always betokened a return to her cherished Virginia day-dreams. All at once she drew herself up until she could look down on me with gentle patronage:

"Mis' Elner, honey, I'll agree to all you tells me, but not for nobody will I wash my dishes in that there foot tub. Mis' Milly wouldn't ask it of me an' I hopes you ain't agoin' to."

I looked at her, remembering all at once her loving kindness and the thousand and one "extra" services she had rendered us. Deliberately I took the broom-handle and coaxed the spotless dish pan down from its obscure hook. "Well exchange it for round one, Anastasia," I called to her from the stairway, as I bore off my vanquished trophy.

A moment afterward, Anastasia's voice ringing with happiness, floated triumphantly up the stairs:

I've done seen de worl go round-n!
I've done seen de worl go round-n-d!

E. G. R. Y.

man says is untenable. There is in our mind no question that Professor Feldman is absolutely correct in his assumption that less liquor is drunk by the wage earners in the aggregate in this country, and, indeed, less liquor is drunk in the aggregate in the country.

Professor Feldman makes two good points in his argument that the wage earner is spending less money for liquor. One is that in pre-prohibition days the saloons cashed vast numbers of pay checks, and the men with checks in their pockets were encouraged to spend it liberally. Saloons no longer cash pay checks, and the treating habit has disappeared.

There is no question but that the treating habit was the most demoralizing feature of the saloon. So great was the social pressure to reciprocate for every round of drinks ordered that all in the group drank more liquor than they really desired and more than was good for them. Any time there was a tendency to quit treating, the bartender would set them up on the house. Even in those cases where the worker cannot get along without the liquor, and makes it up at home, he at least wakes up Sunday morning with his wages at home instead of at the corner saloon.

Professor Feldman's discussion of this phase of prohibition presents the strongest evidence of the benefits derived therefrom of any of his series of articles. Even in this city, where a much stronger temperance sentiment prevails than in most cities of its size and class, the saloons nearest the factory districts would be thronged with factory employees every afternoon immediately after the closing whistle sounded. These men would be buying each other liquor. In a majority of cases perhaps none of the men would be sober enough to drive home, and the liquor they bought for daily consumption verges on the ridiculous.—*Janetown (N. Y.) Journal*.

Dry Days of Industry

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company of Oregon testifies, in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in investigation of the effect of prohibition upon industries:

"Within the last month one of our foremen was discharged for drunkenness. . . . Comment on the occurrence has gone throughout the entire organization. . . . Fifteen years ago nothing would have been thought of such an occurrence."

The Ford Motor Company, operating in Detroit, a city notorious for its bootleg industry, says a man coming to work drunk nowadays is rare. The Stearns Coal & Lumber Company of Kentucky notes a "marked reduction in the number of employees discharged or disciplined for drunkenness," and says the effect of prohibition is especially noticeable because "we have exactly the same class of labor we had twenty years ago, native white labor from southwestern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee." Not every industry makes similar reports, but "a large majority," in the words of Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth, make similar reports.

Upon the attitude of industries, as much as upon any other factor, rests the permanency or impermanency of prohibition. The opposition of industry to liquor is "gradual but definite," according to Professor Feldman, who says a "crisis of rum was customary 100 years ago, and that now sobriety is the employer's chief demand. Industrial prohibition—the requirement of the employer that the man on duty abstain—was not brought about by legislative prohibition. But if industries believe themselves benefited by legislative prohibition, as employers and as voters, they will exercise a powerful influence for its perpetuation and for improvement of enforcement. They will concern themselves little with the argument that it is a failure because it is not wholly enforced, and still less with the sincere contention of many objectors that it is an invasion of personal liberty.—*Louisville Times*.

Wets on Down Grade

In a series of twenty articles giving a survey of conditions in the country at large, which it announces is entirely impartial and made by a disinterested investigator, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing a pretty complete story of prohibition. In the second article in this series, giving the economic picture, the MONITOR's investigator reports that a great majority of large employers state unreservedly that prohibition has enormously helped industrial efficiency, and labor leaders report that it has greatly improved living conditions and the standard of living. The wets, in fact, have reached the peak of their resistance to prohibition, and are on the down grade.—*Topeka Capital*.